The New-York Times.

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NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 24, 1870.

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THE SEPTEMBER PANIC

The Gold Conspiracy Investigation at Washington.

Fisk, Jr.'s, Testimony Before the Congressional Committee.

His Own Statement of What he Said Under Oath.

The Old Story of the Plot Dramatically Retold.

A New View Behind the Scenes in Wall-Street.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The examination of FISK and GOULD yesterday occupied six hours before the Banking and Currency Committee. FISK was examined first and GOULD afterwards. Much to GOULD's chagrin, he was not permitted to be present when his confederate was examined, and FISK was served in the same way. Members of the Committee describe the examination of FISK as theatrical and ludicrous in the extreme. He talked with great rapidity and illustrated his utterances with grotesque actions, and interlarded them with copious interjections and profanity, and several times the Committee were convulsed with laughter. After his examination was over Mr. FISK professed a desire to make a statement of what he had sworn to, and the TIMES Office sent a competent stenographer to take him down literally. Mr. FISK stated that he testified in substance as follows before the Committee, and, as his word is unquestionably as good as his oath, I lay it before your readers, who will believe as little or as much as they choose:

FISK'S STATEMENT OF WHAT HE SAW.

"In the first place, when I got down stairs, (alluding to the position of the Committee room in the basement of the Capitol,) I called for the reading of their authority, my object being to see precisely what they were gunning after. It seems the resolution of that Committee is that they shall inquire what led to the fluctuations in gold between Sept. 21 and 29, &c. Well, then, General GARFIELD said, "Now you had better go ahead and state to the Committee your version of the matter as you understand it, and then when you are done we will ask you what questions we please. What you will have to do is to go into a history of the transaction.'" Mr. FISK then proceeded to rattle off, at the rate of about 160 words per minute, the following statement, which he said he had told the Committee:

"Well, in the first place, in order to get at the matter clearly. As you understand, Mr. GOULD, together with what little help I render him, is the manager of the Erie Railroad, a large corporation employing 17,000 or 18,000 men, and earning $17,000,000 or $18,000,000 per annum, most of which earning depends more or less upon the state of the country, of course. If the country is stagnant, so are all the crops at the West. We being one of the trunk lines, if the crops are held back, it materially decreases our receipts and paralyzes our business." (And here Mr. FISK, as if to impress this point particularly, said, with a turn in his chair and a toss of his head, *"Do you see?"* and then he continued:) "Now, in 1866, 1867, 1868, with gold running from 141 to 146 and 147, the United States had no trouble in shipping their crop of grain to Europe at a profit. The market they had to compete with was, of course, up the Mediterranean, and of and up the Black Sea." JAY GOULD, who had gathered himself in the corner of a lounge, looking at FISK with his sinister black eye, interrupted by way of correction and explanation, with the remark, "The Greek ports; they have cheap labor and water transportation against our high labor and railroad transportation."

FISK—"Yes; therefore, when we come to the Summer we look forward to see whether there is anything in the country, or the finances of the country, or the foreign competition, to indicate to us whether our crop is going abroad or not." (Here FISK took a long breath, and, arranging himself more comfortably in his chair, went on.) As early as the 15th day of June last, General GRANT was going to Boston to the Jubilee, and was to travel over our line, in the big boats, by the way of Fall River. We made up our minds—Mr. GOULD and myself—that we would go with him and see if we could not find out what his policy would be for the Fall. Gold was then 135, and we knew that if gold remained at that figure our crops would not be shipped. We left New-York to go to Boston with the General about 9 o'clock. We first gave him a supper about 8 o'clock, and the conversation, of course, turned upon the important topic of the finances."

CORRESPONDENT—"Who was at the supper?"

FISK—"Mr. GOULD, Mr. MARSTON and myself. (Mr. FISK, apparently impatient at the interrogation, went on.) This was the first real interview we had with him, I mean where we could settle down and talk with him. The first thing I made up my mind to was that GRANT was studying into the finances; and if he was studying into them, of course he would exert a certain amount of power to rule them his way. The first thing that cropped out with him was that he was on his march to specie payment and a lower price for gold. That was the first thing that struck us. We, of course, went into an argument to show him that if gold fell to twenty, with the enormous crop on hand, it would not be brought forward at all. There was nobody to consume it. The home consumption would not begin to eat it up. It struck across us like cold water. We went into an argument to convince him that something should be done to get off this crop at a high price; that it was his policy to sell gold at a high price for the foreign market. I remember one remark he made particularly, and that was, after he had been talking an hour and a half: 'It was well, gentlemen. The bubble might as well be pricked at one time as another,' as much as to say," said FISK, "if we are to have a crash it might as well be at one time as another." (Here FISK laughed very heartily.) "Now," said he, with a peculiarly cunning smile, and a comical expression, "our idea of crashes is to have it all milk and honey with us, and let the other fellows stand it. Let the next man have all the trouble. But GRANT did not seem to receive it quite that way. (With a sigh.) We came back from Boston along in July. I went down to Long Branch. There was no opportunity to talk there. (Emphatically.) About this time Mr. GOULD had become acquainted with Mr. CORBIN, who married the President's sister. Mr. GOULD could not disabuse his mind. He paid more attention to it than I did, although I am doing all the talking. He could not disabuse his mind that this policy was going to bring us all up with a round turn."

CORRESPONDENT—"That would ruin you?"

FISK—"Yes. To-day there is not a man who is making a dollar that is trading in anything. The idea was that he, GRANT, might be induced to stop pursuing this theory if it was properly put to him, and that he would understand it. He went down to Long Branch, but did not have a talk there. We wrote to BOUTWELL that it seemed to be GRANT's idea that he was traveling for pleasure. He did not care to devote much time to business, only some six months or so, and the other six months to floating around for pleasure. I should think it was along in July that he was going to Newport again. We were then running two lines to Boston, one by Fall River, not landing at Newport, and the other by Newport, landing there, leaving New-York at 6:30 P. M. GRANT was to come down to the boat at 5 o'clock. Mr. GOULD, in the afternoon, went to work and wrote a letter to him, in which he explained to him that we had the facts on our table that there was already on the sea, from the Greek ports to London and Liverpool, 300 vessels, and that the beginning of what we had told him five or six weeks previous, had begun to work. Gold was then selling at 33 and 34. He, GOULD, asked me to take the letter down to GRANT, have a talk with him, and, if I saw fit, to say to him that if the Government would not sell gold, we, for the sake of getting this transportation, of getting employment for our motive power, which would make a difference of several million dollars—that, if he thought it advisable to put the gold market up and start up trade here—we could ship this crop. I started down and had a long conversation with General GRANT on my way to Newport, and at that time, when I left General GRANT, we decided that we would go to Newport the next Sunday, and he would telegraph to BOUTWELL and either have BOUTWELL at Newport, or have some letter which we could tell something about."

CORRESPONDENT—"Have a conversation?"

FISK—"Yes, have a conversation. Just about that time it got along to be the first part of August. Mr. GOULD and I had become interested in building the Paterson and Newark Road, where we became acquainted with Mr. CATHERWOOD, who married CORBIN's daughter. CATHERWOOD had been put forward some time before this time as Assistant Treasurer, but it seems he was a little too near the family."

CORRESPONDENT—"Had you not been trying to get CATHERWOOD appointed?"

FISK—"They, GOULD and CORBIN, had been trying to do it, but they *dropped* him, concluding that he was not the man, and substituted BUTTERFIELD. GOULD had made up his mind that the policy of the Government would be to stand still until the crop was removed. But I was not in the thing at the time. BUTTERFIELD was then, through CORBIN's influence, carried into the Assistant Treasurership, and it seems then that CORBIN had taken up the matter on this theory: That this crop should be taken off at a high price. And the old gentleman went still further—that there was a great deal of money in it. Now, if you know anything about CORBIN, you know that, when he reaches up, he takes along the shelf; he does not leave anything on it; he takes everything. He came very near sinking us, (with grim humor.) CORBIN then conceived the idea that he could run the Treasury, having got BUTTERFIELD in there. Mr. BUTTERFIELD felt under some obligations to Mr. CORBIN. All decided that there was a great deal of money to be made. They all conceived that with our power of carrying, a great deal of money would be made. The whole tide of the country seemed to be setting against gold going up; but Mr. GOULD, in his great anxiety to get himself into a position of getting traffic for his road, had several interviews with Mr. CORBIN; CORBIN had his interviews with General GRANT; GOULD, too, had his interviews with GRANT, and CORBIN felt very firm in the belief that he could regulate this whole matter. That was the beginning of this purchase of gold. I had expressed to them my views on the matter; but in the beginning of it I was left out, and they commenced buying gold—Mr. GOULD, from his resources. In all they probably bought about $2,000,000 of gold."

CORRESPONDENT—"Did you buy?"

FISK—"Yes, some at 37. Mr. CORBIN told me that Mrs. GRANT had $500,000; that General PORTER had $500,000, and that he had $1,500,000 himself. This ran along about five weeks, until about the 15th of September. Gold about that time had kept settling until it got down to 31, and Mr. GOULD had got a pretty bag of it. I could see by the way that he was tearing up little pieces of paper—every man has his peculiarities, you know—(with a laugh, GOULD smiles also) that he was pretty well up to the handle. He was all the time running to CORBIN. He would slip in every morning and take a dose of CORBIN, you know. (FISK laughing and meaning to be very funny.) I came into the office one morning and he was telling what a great purchase this gold was. I said: 'GOULD, if I had as much gold as you have got, and it stood at such a loss as I think it will stand, I should think you would invite all of your able-bodied friends in to help bear the yoke.' I had not said much about gold for some weeks to him. We had always speculated together. Although he seemed to have a very good thing, he did not want to let me in. It seems, although I did not know it until afterwards, that he had got in and did not care to talk about it. But I could see, instantly, that if we were going to do anything, we should all put our shoulders to the wheel. We were dropping off in our earnings, and I had made up my mind that gold was not to be put up. We all knew that there was only thirteen or fourteen millions of gold in New-York. We started that morning, through HEATH & Co., to buy gold; and afterwards I said to Mr. GOULD: 'Have you got any understanding with CORBIN, or have you carried out any of those theories with GRANT that we talked about last July?' 'Yes,' said he; 'there is no gold to come out of the Government.' We can put the gold up to forty-five, and I think we shall make money out of it, and we shall get our Winter and Fall transportation for our road. My idea is to go ahead. Upon that base I started in myself, without any understanding that I was to share in the loss or he in mine. I made up my mind, and got what I could carry. I found that I could get all I wanted. (Laughing.) Gold was then about 36¼. He (pointing to GOULD) had gold enough to sink a ship. I guess that the day after I commenced I said to Mr. GOULD: 'Now you give me a letter to CORBIN, stating that I know all about this affair; that he has got the Treasury fixed; that BUTTERFIELD thought he could get the Treasury news first. I want to talk with him freely, so that we shall know exactly where we stand.' I got the letter, and talked with CORBIN three hours. He told me that everything was all running nicely; that he had got this gold with Mr. GOULD; that he had received a check for $25,000, which he had forwarded to Washington; that everything looked bright, and he was confident we were doing a great national good, (laughing,) as well as assisting the road to its transportation; that he saw more money in the transaction than he had seen in all his life. He had all the arrangements that he had made down here at his tongue's end. So I started back to our office. We have some telegraph wires there, and I thought I would be sure and get a good jag of it. This took us up to about the Monday or Tuesday before the 'black Friday'—about Sept. 21. I found after I left CORBIN's office that I felt very like getting back there again and talking to CORBIN. I was nervous and shaky all the time. This way, you know," said FISK, getting up and shaking his knees, "but CORBIN, when I got to him, said, 'You need give yourself no uneasiness;' but I felt that when I was talking to him I was a great deal better and stronger than when I was away from him. I saw him two or three times, in which he reassured me, and gave me a great deal more confidence. I think it was that night that Mr. GOULD came down from his house to the office, about 8 o'clock, and said, 'I want your special man—the man whom you send upon the most intricate business you have. I want him to take a letter to-night from Mr. CORBIN to General GRANT, at Washington, Penn.' I called CHAPIN, and he said to CHAPIN, 'I want you to-morrow morning, at 6:30, to be at CORBIN's house. He will give you a letter to General GRANT, directed to Washington, Penn. I want you to take the train, to go by Pittsburg, and deliver this letter to GRANT. See what he says. Go from there to the first telegraph station, and telegraph me what the reply is; that is, if you can do it without communicating any secrets.' I was afraid he would sleep too long, and I said to my brother-in-law, 'Go to Mr. CHAPIN and see him aboard the train, so that when I come to the office in the morning, I may know that it is all right.' In the morning they were there. 'Old Hamlet CORBIN' came down stairs at 6:30, and delivered him a letter directed to General GRANT. CHAPIN came out and got into a carriage, and drove to the Jersey Central Railroad. He traveled and never stopped until he delivered that letter to General GRANT at Washington, Penn. When he arrived at the house in Washington it was very early in the morning, about 7 o'clock. He rang them up, and sent his card, 'WILLIAM O. CHAPIN,' from Mr. CORBIN. He then went into the parlor and very soon the General came down, opened and read the letter clear through, and went out, evidently as if to show it to Mrs. GRANT, or some one else. He was gone about fifteen minutes, and when he came back said to Mr. CHAPIN, 'All right,' and bid him good morning. Mr. CHAPIN drove to the next station, and we received a dispatch, viz: 'Delivered—all right.' That was all the dispatch said. He wended his way back. It took us up to Thursday morning. I was around to see CORBIN. He said that everything was A No. 1; that this letter had settled everything beyond a doubt; that the interests involved to the nation and otherwise had rendered everything safe. On Thursday afternoon I had been into Wall-street. Mr. GOULD and I drove to BELDEN's office and gave an order to Mr. HEATH. When we arrived gold was 36⅝, and when we left the street that night gold was at 41. There was a great deal of excitement, and the evening papers had statements that the Government was interested, and that there was a sharp, quick corner in gold, and that the Government would not sell. During this time BOUTWELL had come on, and the 'bears' got up a dinner for him—one of those self-admiration dinners. They told BOUTWELL that he was the greatest financier on the face of the earth, and if he would only tell them what he was going to do, they would fish a big thing out of the sea. But BOUTWELL kept a very close mouth. He did not know where he stood, and therefore not knowing where his position was he thought he had better keep still. I do not think that they got anything out of Mr. BOUTWELL. But now it seems that after this dinner there was a sort of flurry in the ranks, some not liking his declaration, that in case he was cornered he would not sell. The other party stood it out, and at about 4 in the afternoon of Thursday, they started into cover, and put the gold up to 41 together with what little help we gave them. Mr. BELDEN, who was then of the firm of WILLIAM BELDEN—who had a brother-in-law of mine in partnership with him, and with whom we had more or less business—had seen so much for the last week, made up his mind that we had so much gold on hand that we exactly knew our position, or else we should not be caught in such a position as we were then in. He said to me on the evening before Friday: 'Now, if you have got all this gold, and if you want any assistance, you had better let me come in and help.' Said I, 'If you want to come in we will give you a hand in.' 'I have not got time now,' he replied. I told him we could go to the back office at HEATH's in the morning. 'I will bring my broker in there, and you can give me a letter'—which he did, and which was as follows:

DEAR SIR: I hereby authorize you to make purchases and sales of gold during this day to any extent you may deem advisable, you to report the same as early as possible, with the understanding; that the profits of such order are to belong entirely to me; and, of course, I will bear any loss. (Signed,) WM. BELDEN.

On Friday morning Mr. BELDEN brought in one SPEYERS, introduced us, and said to me, 'Mr. FISK, Mr. SPEYERS will execute any orders of mine, any orders that you may give him,' and, turning to SPEYERS, said: 'When you have executed these orders you will report to me.' Gold was then 143, and I said to SPEYERS the quicker he was there the quicker he would get some of it, as it was then a little scarce. SPEYERS, being one of those Roman Saxonians that belong to the 'chosen band,' snuffed the breeze, and started off to fill BELDEN's orders. I told SPEYERS I did not limit him,—'now go ahead and buy your gold.' By the time SPEYERS had got out there gold was 60. SPEYERS did not see why, if gold would go 20 or 30 in two or three minutes, it could not to 300 in half an hour, and so he commenced the assault on them at 160. Judging from what he told me he got a pretty good lead on it at that. [Laughing.] During this time I did not know how it was going. That morning there had been an article in the TIMES, in which the Administration was charged with being in league with us in putting up gold. GOULD and I read it coming down town in our carriage, and we made up our mind that that article would be telegraphed to GRANT and BOUTWELL. I looked right at it, and it made me feel weak in the knees. After you read you would study on it. We made up our minds that if it was laid on BOUTWELL's desk and on the table of the President, who had never speculated before this time, that they would be almighty weak; and, as I heard, some ten or twenty minutes afterwards, Mr. BOUTWELL went over to the Executive Mansion, and when he got back there was a thunder clap struck us in the shape of a Sub-Treasury order to sell four millions of gold. I would rather take forty millions of the short gold than four of the real stuff. SPEYERS was meanwhile going it at 60 with the market caved right in. He, SPEYERS, following what he thought was the right track, kept at 160. I saw him next without either coat or collar. He came right through the rooms saying: "Mine Got, mine Got! The whole thing is gone up! Mine Got! I have got sixty millions at 160, and it is now 141!" [FISK fairly convulsed.] In that time I had got a little disorganized, so that I was not so much interested; and I said to him, 'If you don't know anything better than to be out there buying gold at 160, you had better be out of it.' SPEYERS started, and by that time it was 33. But SPEYERS' voice had failed, and he gave out. When we started home the thing got pretty hot. We thought we would go to a cooler clime. We started up town, and the first thing I saw on a bulletin board was, "Queer pranks of the crazy Brokers," and so on. We did not know how it was, and of course when we got up town, we knew still less. We did not know whether we were going to right or left. There never was any excitement like it. I got very bad by this time, and I said: 'I will step around and see this d—d old villain CORBIN, and see what he says about it.' I went into the house, and the old man came down. I will admit that I was pretty mad. When we got inside the door I said: 'This is a pretty piece of business you have set up to wipe us off the face of the earth.' He said he had only just heard it. I should think you might have heard it through the rumbling of the ground; I replied, after giving $25,000, and drawing you a check for $100,000; and after you had positively assured us that your message to the President, which our messenger took, had fixed the business, to serve us in this way. 'Well,' said he, 'my boy, how are you? How do you stand? It looks as though we were ruined and we cannot tell anything whether we have got it or somebody else has.' I asked him if there was anything in the thing, or if the whole performance was not of his own concoction. He stuck to his position that he had arranged everything not to sell. This was on Friday about 5 o'clock. I said to him, 'Now I shall be back about 7:30 o'clock; and something must be done.' Said he, 'If you think it is best to have all the gold withdrawn from the market, I will go to Washington at 7:30.' I went back and told him I should like to see Mrs. CORBIN. I had several interviews with her before this. She came down, and she was precisely of the opinion of Mr. CORBIN—that they had either got frightened at Washington or that BOUTWELL had sold the gold without consulting the President. Mrs. GRANT had written her a letter, in which she said she hoped this gold business would be over as soon as possible; that it made her husband as nervous as possible. I replied that we must get out of it as soon as possible, and that the best thing they could do would be to go to Washington and see what it all meant. Upon that they packed up on Saturday night, and telegraphed that they would breakfast at the mansion on Sunday morning, and he said that he would be back on Monday morning and let me know the whole story of the thing. CORBIN went on his way, and I went mine, and (said FISK dramatically) that is about the beginning and the end of the gold panic on the 'black Friday of Sept. 24.'"

FISK then added by way of postscript:

"The Committee seemed very anxious to obtain from me whether any Government official was connected with the affair. They repeatedly put this question to me: 'Now, Mr. FISK, will you state to the Committee if any Government officer was connected with you in the gold transactions in the City of New-York?' 'Now,' said I, 'Mr. Chairman of the Committee, I beg to tell you that I have told you under oath here exactly in what connection I consider the Government officers of this country figured with me in that gold transaction. They were," said FISK, "evidently trying to get out of me that no Government officer was in it. Then they would make up their report that I said so. Every time they asked me the question I said, gentlemen, I have stated to you the precise position in which General GRANT stood, which I have derived from Mr. and Mrs. CORBIN, and that is all the information you can get. I said to the Committee that I had a great desire that they should examine Mrs. GRANT and Mrs. CORBIN—that I demanded it."

CORRESPONDENT—"It was alleged that BUTTERFIED was in direct communication with you."

FISK—"He was to this extent: He had about a million and a half of gold with us. He passed between the offices, and came in four or five times, and each time 'everything was all right.'"

THE CHASE LETTER.

Speaker Yeatman's Denial—A Card from Democratic Mr. Baber.

SPENCER HOUSE, CINCINNATI, Jan. 21, 1870.

To the Editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer:

Noticing in the Cincinnati *Commercial* of this date the following communication:

SENATE CHAMBER, COLUMBUS, Jan. 20, 1870.

Hon. A. J. Cunningham:

MY DEAR SIR: As I understand that you intend, this afternoon, to reply, in a debate, to the opponents of the Fifteenth Amendment, I desire that you shall say for me that the statements of the Hon. Mr. BABER, in his speech of yesterday, giving the wording of a letter from Mr. CHASE to me, are not true, and that I never read any such letter before any caucus whatever; neither did Mr. CHASE express himself as there reported. Mr. CHASE, however, has expressed himself to me and others as being in favor of universal suffrage and universal amnesty. Very truly yours,

THOMAS H. YEATMAN.

I have to say that the slippery Senator from Hamilton County cannot protect his patron Saint by any miserable pettifogging as to the "*wording* of a letter from Mr. CHASE," nor throw dust into the eyes of any sensible person, by the declaration that "I never read any such letter before any caucus whatever; neither did Mr. CHASE express himself as there reported," when nothing was said about a caucus. Though, if the Senator desires, a free *exposé* might be given of the doings of a certain little knot of politicians in ENOCH CARSON's office if he calls for it.

Let him come out boldly and deny that he ever received any letter from Mr. CHASE urging him to support the Fifteenth Amendment, and that it should be put through the Ohio Legislature, and that said letter was shown by him to others to induce them to go the Hassaurek "balance of power" programme, viz.: dividing offices and committees on condition that the Democracy would support the Fifteenth Amendment.

The Chief Justice's letter contains *substantially* what was published in the *Commercial* by its Columbus correspondent, though there were other matters in it, as can be proved by parties to whom Hon. Mr. YEATMAN exhibited the letter. The extract published could not, of course, be a *verbatim* copy, as the language was noted down from a statement made by one who had read the letter.

Indeed, the fact that Senator YEATMAN had received a letter from Chief Justice CHASE urging the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment by the Ohio Legislature, and that on the strength of it the Senator worked very hard to carry with him the Reform delegation from Hamilton County, was so notorious among all well-posted politicians *that he dare not deny it.*

No fault can be found with Mr. YEATMAN for using Mr. CHASE's letter to carry a measure which he claims to have conscientiously supported. The people, however, will hold Chief Justice CHASE responsible for thus dragging the judicial ermine in the mire of bargain and sale of politics, under the expectation that the Democratic Party of Ohio could be induced to sell out its principles for a share of the legislative offices.

In his future Presidential intrigues he will find himself as cruelly disappointed on this point as as his Hamilton County supporters were by the solid vote of the Democratic members against the Fifteenth Amendment. I will add that the form in which the *Commercial* published the letter may have led the Senator to believe it to be an exact copy, while it is only a statement substantially of what the original contained in reference to the Fifteenth Amendment.

When the Senator pleads fairly to this point, the issue will be made, but by not denying, in fact, the *substance* of the letter, and sticking in "the bark" in his note to Speaker CUNNINGHAM, he confesses to the genuineness and correctness of the purport of the letter as used by him in his electioneering labors for the Fifteenth Amendment. I would suggest that the shortest and most satisfactory solution of the whole controversy will be for Mr. YEATMAN to publish the original letter, and let the public judge for themselves.

Yours respectfully,

LLEWELLYN BABER.

THE TEXAS ELECTION.

The Result Officially Declared by General Reynolds.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
STATE OF TEXAS, AUSTIN, Jan. 11, 1870.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5.—In compliance with the third section of the act of Congress of April 10, and the proclamation of the President, of July 15, 1869, an election was held in the State of Texas, on the 30th of November, 1st, 2d and 3d of December, 1869. The result of said election, excepting local officers, is hereby announced as follows:

VOTE ON THE CONSTITUTION.

Number of votes "For"	72,366
Number of votes "Against"	4,928
Majority for Constitution	67,438

The Constitution for the State of Texas, adopted by the Convention which assembled at Austin on the 15th of June, 1868, in compliance with the Reconstruction laws of Congress, has therefore been "ratified."

The following named persons having received a plurality of the votes cast, are declared elected to the position designated, viz.:

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

First District—G. W. Whitmore.
Second District—J. C. Conner.
Third District—W. T. Clarke.
Fourth District—E. Degener.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Edmund J. Davis.
Lieutenant-Governor—J. W. Flanigan.
Controler—A. Bledsoe.
Treasurer—G. W. Honey.
Land Office Commissioner—Jacob Knechler.

[Here follows a list of the members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives.]

II. In compliance with the fifth section of act of Congress approved April 10, 1869, the Legislature of the State of Texas will assemble at the State Capitol, Austin, Texas, on Tuesday, the 8th day of February next, at 12 o'clock M.

An official copy of this order will be considered a certificate of election.

By command of

Brevet Major-General J. J. REYNOLDS.
H. CLAY WOOD, Assistant Adjutant-General.

TELEGRAMS.

Ratification of the Burlingame Treaty by the Chinese Government.

Dissatisfaction in China with the New Treaty with England.

END OF THE IRON STRIKE AT LA CREUZOT.

Important Regulations for the Coolie Trade.

Canadian Efforts to Satisfy the Red River Insurgents.

CHINA.

Ratification of the Treaty with the United States—Minister Burlingame's Mission Extended—The Revised Treaty with Great Britain—Miscellaneous.

HONG KONG, Dec. 18, *via* SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23.—The treaty concluded by Mr. BURLINGAME between the United States and China has been ratified by the Chinese Government.... Through the negotiations of Secretary J. MCLEARY BROWN the term of Mr. BURLINGAME's mission is extended two years, and the sum of $14,000, in gold, has been appropriated for the expenses of the Embassy....The revised treaty between Great Britain and China is published. No one is satisfied with it except the Chinese. They get a million and a half of taels in extra duty on opium, while the foreigners receive nothing in exchange worth having. Inland steam navigation is not conceded, and transit dues of two and a half per cent. are exacted on imports. It is not believed that the treaty will secure foreign goods in the interior from the seizures on frivolous pretexts of which merchants have so often complained heretofore....Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, while visiting the Chinese ports previous to his departure for England, went to Nankin, where he demanded satisfaction for the outrages committed on the missionaries. He was rudely received by the Chinese officials, and hooted at in the streets by the people. The local Government answered his demand with nothing but empty promises, and he was obliged to leave the affair in the hands of the British Consul for settlement. The French demands for indemnity are better received, and there was a prospect of an accommodation of these claims.

JAPAN.

A New Railway Project—Negotiations of Loans—The Japanese Government and the New Coinage—Other News.

YOKOHAMA, Dec. 31, *via* SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23.—Mr. HULAY, late Inspector-General of Customs, has concluded a loan of one million pounds sterling to the Mikado's Government to build a railroad from Yeddo to Kioto. He represents that several English capitalists have effected a loan of two more millions on the public works. The British Legation rendered him no assistance in the negotiations....The Government has informed the foreign Ministers it will coin new Japanese dollars as soon as it can get workmen from the English mint. The new dollar would be a trifle finer and heavier than the Mexican dollar. In time the circulation will expand sufficiently to take the place of the old coin....The Government Mining Engineer has left for the Inland Sea to open fresh coal mines. He has also commenced the drainage works for Yokohama....The City of Yokohama is in a demoralized condition. There is no municipality and no Police. Murders, riots and assaults are frequent. ....Trade is suspended during the holidays....Political affairs are quiet, although indications of approaching trouble are manifest....A destructive fire has occurred at the mint at Osaka, which will probably delay the mintage of the new coin.... The import trade is in a more disastrous state of stagnation, if possible, than at the last advices. The only activity noticed is in the shipment of teas to America....Silk continues dull in consequence of the discouraging advices from abroad.

EUROPE.

End of the Strike at Le Creuzot—Amnesty for Press Offenders—Proceedings in the Ecumenical Council—Affairs in England.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—All the disorder attending the strike of the workmen at Le Creuzot has been repressed by the troops, and the strike is at an end....It is announced that an amnesty for offences against the Press law will soon be issued, and a new law for the regulation of the Press is to be submitted to the Corps Legislatif. ....In the Corps Legislatif yesterday M. THIERS made a great speech, denouncing the commercial treaties.

ROME, Jan. 23.—At the congregation of the Council on Saturday, there was a protracted debate on the Syllabus, in which many of the most eminent Fathers took part....At two of the sessions last week monitory circulars were distributed enjoining on the members absolute secresy and brevity of discourse....The Archbishop of Paris, on Wednesday, delivered a discourse before the Council, which was full of wisdom and moderation. He was listened to with religious attention, and at the close was congratulated by many of the fathers....A petition against the excesses of laymen who edit religious journals has been drawn up and numerously signed by the fathers....Articles destined for the Exposition of Roman Arts will be received until the 2d of February. The Exposition will be opened on the 15th of February.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The closing arguments in the case of the Quebec Marine Insurance Company *vs.* The Commercial Bank of Canada, concerning the propeller *West*, were heard before the Lords yesterday. The decision is reserved. Hon. JOHN ROSE, late Canadian Finance Minister, and now of London, has been created by the Queen a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George....Advices have been received from BAKER's expedition of discovery up to the 1st of January. At that time they were at the head waters of the Nile. All well.

Trial of Rochefort—His Conviction and Sentence.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—HENRI ROCHEFORT's trial was brought to an end to-day. He was convicted, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 3,000 francs. The sentence includes the deprivation of his political rights, though he remains a Deputy in the Corps Legislatif.

Railway Accident in Virginia—A Sleeping Car Thrown From the Track—Eleven Persons Severely Injured.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Jan. 23.—The mail train on the Tennessee Road, which left Lynchburg on Friday last at 5:20 P. M., experienced a variety of misfortunes and disasters. When about six miles from the city some machinery of the engine broke and the train returned to town. This occasioned some delay, and the train did not leave until 8:45 P. M. When about two miles west of Bonsacks, the sleeping car was thrown from the track, owing to the breaking of a wheel, and after being dragged some distance was precipitated down a bank and dashed to pieces. Conductor NELSON and ten others were severely bruised, and General W. C. RODDEY, of Mississippi, slightly. The wounded passengers for the South were placed on other cars, and proceeded on their journey.

THE COOLIE TRADE.

Emigration of Chinese to the Pacific Coast—Regulations for the Business—Important Order of the Foreign Board at Pekin.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The Department of State has received from the United States Consul at Amoy a copy of an important order from the Foreign Board at Pekin, which order had not been generally promulgated, but communicated to the Commissioners of Customs of the Treaty ports. The Consul expresses the opinion that under this order the lawful emigration of Chinese to our Pacific coast will be confined to Hong Kong, and it will be unprofitable from other ports.

First—Non-treaty-power merchants are not permitted to open emigration agencies.
Second—Non-treaty-power ships are not permitted to carry coolie emigrants.
Third—Coolie emigrants are not permitted to proceed under contract to non-treaty power countries.
Fourth—Only treaty-power merchants can open emigration agencies; only treaty-power ships can carry such emigrants, and it is only to treaty-power countries such contract emigrants can proceed.
Fifth—The coolie traffic is prohibited at Macao.

The Commissioner of Customs is to coöperate with the Superintendent in seeing that the rules and regulations of each agency opened by the authority of the local or territorial officials are in accordance with the Convention of 1866, and is to act with the officers deputed by the local officials in ascertaining that each emigrant fully understands the contract under which he proceeds, and that he goes abroad under the contract of his own free will. The Commissioner is furthermore to sign and seal each contract in proof that the Coolie understands its meaning, and accepts its terms; and he is also to take care that the ships employed to carry Coolies are *bona fide* treaty power ships.

THE FIJI ISLANDS.

Advance in Prosperity and Population—An American Protectorate Asked for—Interesting Statements.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.—The United States ship *Jamestown*, seventy-seven days from the Fiji Islands, *via* the Mulgrave and Dunham Islands, which she sighted, but had no communication with, brings the following intelligence: English settlers are arriving at the Figi Islands in large numbers from Australia and New-Zealand to engage in the raising of Sea Island cotton, which is said to yield from the highly productive soils of the islands, fabulous returns.... The population of the islands has increased in three years from 400 to 1,800.... A petition has been extensively signed by the Islanders, requesting the United States Government to assume the protectorate over the entire group, consisting of 154 islands, sixty-five of which are inhabited. The petition has been forwarded to Washington. Great Britain had previously refused to add Fiji to her colonial possessions. There are about fifty American residents on the islands.... The *Jamestown* was saluted by orders of King THACKAMOON, and all on board were kindly received by the Islanders. Much public business was accomplished, and the *Jamestown* sailed on her return voyage on Nov. 6. No American vessels were in port at the islands.

THE RED RIVER REBELLION.

Feeling in Washington—The Canada Pacific Railroad to Prevent Annexation—A Proposed American Checkmate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The recognition of the Red River leaders by the Hudson Bay Company as the only legitimate Government in Winnepeg, has excited much comment in this city. ....No force will be attempted against the insurgents, but Canada has two Ambassadors at Fort Garry to reconcile the people to the Dominion....Profuse promises of a Transcontinental or Canada Pacific Railroad are made in order to change the rapid course of events towards annexation to this country. It is announced that a bill will be passed at the February Session of the Canadian Parliament, and that Great Britain may be induced to guarantee five per cent. dividends on the stock.....Minnesotians are urging a land grant from Breckenridge, on the Red River, where the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad terminates, to the Winnepeg border, with assurances of the immediate construction of a railroad, as the sure means to checkmate the Canadian scheme in connection with the rapid progress of the Northern Pacific Railroad westward from Duluth.

Pronunciamiento of the Insurgents—An Extract from their Organ, The New Nation—The French Mission.

TORONTO, Ontario, Jan. 22.—A dispatch from Pembina, on the 10th inst., by the way of St. Cloud, Minn., on the 21st, to the *Globe*, contains the following article from the *New Nation*, the organ of the insurgents, published at Fort Garry:

"Something as to our policy will be expected from us in this number, and we proceed briefly to define our position. In common with the majority of the settlement, we regard the Hudson Bay Company's Government as obsolete and never to be resuscitated. The Dominion Government, by its criminal blunders and gross injustice to this people, have forever alienated them; and by its forfeiture of all right to our respect will prevent us in future from either receiving or permitting its protection. The Imperial Government we consider to be too far distant intelligently to administer our affairs. The question arises, then, what form of Government is best adapted for the development of this country; and we reply, unhesitatingly, that the United States Republic offers today that system of Government which would best promote order and progress in our midst, and open up rapidly a country of magnificent resources. But in our present dependent condition we cannot obtain what we need in that direction; and, hence, we will hold it to be our duty to advocate independence for the people of Red River as a present cure for public ills. Our annexation to the United States will follow in time, and bring with it the advantages this land so much requires."

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—Letters received from the Red River country show that there is less reason than was at first supposed for the success of the Father Thiebald and Desaluces mission. The party of Canadian gentlemen from Fort Garry and Pembina, arrived at St. Paul last night.

CUBA.

Parade of the Volunteers at Havana—Direct Taxation Abolished.

HAVANA, Jan. 23.—There was a review today of 10,000 volunteers. The legion composed of German and American volunteers made its first appearance on this occasion. It made a creditable appearance, and was universally admired. ....A proclamation has been issued by the Government abolishing all direct taxes in the island, and hereafter, the revenue will be raised from customs duties only. The cessation of frauds in the collection of customs has trippled the revenue from this source.

Cigar Makers' Strike in Cincinnati, Ohio—Mutiny of Western Distillers—Opinion of R. M. Pomeroy, the "Mercantile Swindler," in His Own City.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 23.—The cigar makers, to the number of 3,000, now on a strike, held a meeting yesterday, and were addressed by several members of the International Union who have been attempting to effect a settlement of the differences. The employers insist on a reduction of $2 per thousand and the employes resist it. Although committees have been appointed to confer upon the subject, neither party was disposed to concede. The speakers yesterday declared that the cigar makers must stand firm. They said there had been no reduction in the price of cigars, therefore the manufacturers' demand was without just foundation.... The Western Distillers' Association yesterday discussed the reported determination of Commissioner DELANO to insist on forty-eight hours' fermentation, but as no official information had been received, it was determined to take no definite action till the 27th inst., and in the meanwhile to ask Mr. DELANO to suspend collection on the assessment. One distiller said the enforcement of the rule had already cost him $3,000, and he would close his distillery before he would consent to be robbed....The office furniture of R. M. POMEROY, who was arrested in New-York on Friday, was yesterday seized by the parties who had furnished it upon credit. Goods consigned to him were also detained at the depot. The impression here is he undertook to carry on business in the name of R. M. POMEROY & Co., whose house closed on the 1st of January.

PACIFIC COAST.

Dispatches from China for Washington—Another Billiard Match—Earthquake Shocks in Nevada—News from the Atlantic Squadron.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23.—J. MCLEAVY BROWN, Chief Secretary of the Burlingame mission, reached here by the steamer *America, en route* to Washington, as bearer of the ratified treaty between the United States and China.... DEERY and DION are to play a match game of billiards, on the 3d of February, for $1,000 a side. ....The Sunday Amusement law has passed both branches of the California Legislature....Several slight shocks of earthquake were felt at Virginia City, Nevada, the past week. Shocks were also felt in the southern portion of this State.... The steamship *China* brings the following naval intelligence from China: The flagship *Delaware* was at Hong Kong under orders for home. Admiral ROWAN was awaiting the arrival of his successor. The *Iroquois* was also at Hong Kong. The *Ashuelot, Idaho* and *Oneida* were at Yokohama, and the *Monocacy* was at Shanghai.

St. Domingo—Insurgent Movements in the Interior—The Bay of Samana Transfer.

ST. DOMINGO, Jan. 10, *via* HAVANA, Jan. 23.—The revolutionists have decided to attempt movements in the interior of the island. President BAEZ fears an invasion by the Haytians. CABRAL's forces are stationary in the southwestern part of the island. The transfer of the Bay of Samana to the United States is considered settled.

Affairs in Venezuela—Death of the Daughter of the American Minister.

CARACCA, Jan. 8—via HAVANNA, Jan. 23.—There have been several engagements between the guerillas and the Government troops.... Money is scarce and commerce prostrated....The daughter of Mr. PARTIDGE, the American Minister, is dead....Señor PAUL has been appointed Minister to Washington.

Disastrous Fire in Vermont—A Town Hall Burned in Massachusetts—Losses Elsewhere.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 23.—A dispatch from Norton Mills, Vt., says the steam mills there were destroyed by fire at 10 o'clock last night. Loss $40,000. Fully insured.

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 23.—The Town Hall in Webster was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $9,000. Insurance $5,000. The cause of the fire was accidental.

MANHATTAN, Kan, Jan. 23.—The McMeekin House was burned this morning. The loss was $8,000 on which there was an insurance of $3,000 in the Home Insurance Company, of New-York. A portion of the furniture was saved.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 23.—The Chicago enamel paint shop on St. Charles-street, between Third and Fourth streets, was burned to-night. The loss was about $6,000, on which there is no insurance. The carpenter shop of JOHN O. CODDING, in the second and third stories, was damaged about $2,000. He is insured.

Death of a High Mason in Baltimore, Md., and of an Old Citizen in Newark, N. J.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 23.—WILLIAM S. ROCKWELL, of Georgia, once United States District Judge of that State, and Lieutenant Grand Commander of the Supreme Council of Masons for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States, and Past Grand Master of Georgia, died to-day in Hartford County, Maryland.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 23.—JOHN H. STEPHENS, one of our oldest and wealthiest citizens, a retired merchant, died this afternoon. He was over 80 years of age.

The Peabody Funeral—Arrival of Admiral Farragut at Portland.

PORTLAND, Jan. 23.—Admiral FARRAGUT and wife arrived yesterday....The United States monitors *Miantonomoh* and *Terror*, with their accompanying vessels, arrived at 6 o'clock Saturday evening.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 23.—WILLIAM LOGAN, on trial for the murder of WILLIAM MCCARTHY at Standish, recently, was found guilty of manslaughter.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 23.—The steamboat *Norwich* is fast in the ice between Catskill and Hudson. She will endeavor to get further north to-morrow. The ice blockade at Hudson is of such a nature as to seriously alarm the ice companies in that vicinity....The Police have arrested JAMES P. WILLIAMS, JAMES R. LEE and PETER WILLIAMS, charged with attacking the residence of, and beating ROBERT THORN, the Dutchess County farmer, who has since died of his injuries.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—Reports from Ogden, Utah, represent that meetings of the dissenting Mormons are held there daily, and attract large crowds of people.....The wife and two children of a farmer named DOWD, living near Vermillion City, Dakota, perished during a violent storm last night, while endeavoring to reach a neighboring farmhouse.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 23.—A. GOODWIN, formerly of the Eleventh Cavalry and ex-Treasurer of this city, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. Intemperance and pecuniary troubles were the cause. He leaves a wife and several children.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 23.—Alderman EDWARD LYNCH, of this city, has been sentenced to ten months' imprisonment in the workhouse for misdemeanor in office.

An Omnibus Filled with Passengers Precipitated over an Embankment.

From the Kansas City (Mo.) Journal, Jan. 19.

Yesterday morning, as an omnibus was being driven from the depot of the Missouri Valley Railroad, and had commenced crossing the bridge, the horses attached to the vehicle became frightened at a train which was moving above them on the bridge, and attempted to dash off. In this, however, they were frustrated by the driver, who grasped the reins tightly, when the affrighted animals began backing, and did not cease until the 'bus was backed over the precipice and landed on the earth below. The 'bus was full of passengers, who of course were much bruised and shaken, and yet, strange to say, they all escaped without very serious injuries. The driver suffered severe contusions, he having fallen from the top of the 'bus to the ground, a distance of over twenty feet. The horses escaped injury, having broken loose from the 'bus before its sudden descent. The distance from the bridge to the ground is nearly twelve feet.

The Remains of Generals Rousseau and Watkins.

From the New-Orleans Times, Jan. 19.

The bodies of the late Generals ROUSSEAU and WATKINS are, on Wednesday, to be placed on board of the steamer *Richmond* for transportation to Louisville for final interment. Mrs. ROUSSEAU is to precede the loved remains of her husband and son-in-law by rail. She will, we understand, make Louisville hereafter her place of residence, guarding the hallowed dust of him who was so dear to her in life.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MODERN AMERICAN SPIRITUALISM: A TWENTY YEARS' RECORD OF THE COMMUNION BETWEEN EARTH AND THE WORLD OF SPIRITS. By EMMA HARDINGE. New-York: Published by the author, No. 229 East Sixtieth-street. Trade supplied by the American News Company. 1870.

The question of "Spiritualism" is not settled yet. We mean, it should be explained, the question of the origin of the *phenomena* of Spiritualism, and would not for an instant be understood to suggest as a moot point the independent existence of the soul. A short time ago we published, in a letter from our London Correspondent, an account of some astonishing occurrences that had recently taken place in that city, and which were attested by many persons of high character and social distinction. These witnesses avouched, among other things, that they had seen a human being float about in the air above their heads, pass out of one window of the room in which the *séance* was held, and return by another, the windows being at a great height from the ground. This and other surprising statements were confirmed by evidence such as would, we suppose, be accepted as conclusive in a Court of law. The particular feat thus described is not new, as most readers are aware. It has been repeatedly performed, the world has been assured, not only by many East Indian jugglers, but by several famous mediums—or rather, as we are expected to believe—by the spirits controlling those mediums. The point to which we wish primarily to direct attention is the cumulative testimony that is offered regarding this performance at the same time.

Were we permitted to consider the volume before us as the veritable work of Mrs. EMMA HARDINGE, we should say that she was a lady of imperfect education, some cleverness and a fine capacity for self-delusion. The fact of its being, ostensibly at least, the work of the spirits fortunately saves us from the onus of these or other ungallant reflections. We therefore do not hesitate to say that as a mere literary production *Modern American Spiritualism* is quite unworthy of the attention now incidentally bestowed upon it. The work is selected from among many others on similar topics that have lately appeared, simply because it contains accounts of a great number of alleged phenomena, supported by what, in reference to any other subject, would be generally accepted as indisputable evidence. When the floating phenomena were seen or attested in London, Mrs. HARDINGE's volume now before us, and containing numerous corroborative descriptions, was passing through the press at New-York. The lady states in her dedication, which, by the way, is in honor of the spirits, that it was by their direction her book was undertaken. If we understand her, she professes that its pages have been inspired by these invisible guides. This being the case, we cannot but regret their deficiency in literary skill, and especially in the art of coördination. Her pages would have been more convincing, to say nothing of their being more readable, had the spirits made use of the material at their disposal in a workmanlike manner. The main thing, however, is the nature of the material itself. This we find to be in great part declarations from numbers of people of all grades of intelligence, age and social position, and strongly confirmatory of what are termed spiritual phenomena, the floating in the air achievement being among the most conspicuous and the most strongly attested. In other words, a great many individuals, living, intelligent and accessible, bear public witness to numerous violations of the laws of gravity and other infractions of known physical principles, such as in candor might be pronounced scarcely less amazing than the Christian miracles themselves. The testimony thus simultaneously brought to public attention—coming from Englishmen of title and aristocratic associations in the East, and in many cases from humble American farmers in the West—is frequently almost identical in character. As regards the astounding suspension of human bodies in the air it is precisely so. Accounts that seem to us to bear strong marks of trustworthiness are those coming from Hon. CHARLES CATHCART, of Indiana, who, originally sceptical, became by investigation a firm believer in Spiritualism. A son of his, it appears, has often been carried about in the air by the spirits. The following statement, written by Mr. CATHCART some years ago—indeed, most of the matter relating to him, and published by Mrs. HARDINGE, refers to dates prior to 1860—affords some indication of the views of an educated investigator concerning the "manifestations:"

> My reading has been quite extensive, and so has my acquaintance with Spiritualists, mediums, &c., but I am quite satisfied that no rational explanation has yet been offered by which we can understand the mode or forces through which the spirits produce the phenomena we witness. I have been a close student of material philosophy, and have acquired readiness and some skill in the experiments necessary to the understanding of the laws governing the action of what scientists call the "natural forces," but I am perfectly at a loss when I attempt to conceive how these "spiritual manifestations" are caused.
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> I do not, however, for a moment doubt but that they are governed by laws as fixed and permanent as those of gravitation, and only require that the conditions necessary to their manifestation should be observed, when, as in the case of the breaking of the stem of an apple, the inevitable manifestation of its fall occurs.
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> You may judge of the imbecility of scepticism in this country, when I say to you that the two following propositions have long been made public without acceptance: First, that any intelligent persons putting up $100, I will cover it with $1,000, and that they can have full opportunity by lighting up the room, &c., to prove whether these manifestations are made by fraudulent means. In case of such proof, I pledge myself to give my $1,000 in charity; on the contrary, after full and fair trial, their $100 is to go to the poor. Second, I have long ago offered publicly, a reward of $500 for the evidence of fraud on the part of those sitting in my hall, with the advantage of special sessions to be held for the investigation, and though hundreds upon hundreds, from the first men of the country to the least, have been here, the scepticism of none of them has been strong enough to induce them to make the effort to pocket the $500.
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> Another offer was made to the citizens of Laporte, namely, that they should put up $2,000, which I would cover with a like sum; that a drum should be suspended from the ceiling of the Court House, out of reach from the floor; that the Poston Circle would sit in the room, manacled; and that if the drum was not beaten, the $2,000 put up by their friends should be dispensed in charity; but that if it was, the other $2,000 should be disposed of in like manner; every means possible to be taken by locks, guards, &c., to prevent imposition. The scepticism of a town of 6,000 people was not strong enough to risk a donation of $2,000 to their own poor. Yours truly,
>
> CHARLES W. CATHCART.

It is alike remarkable and unfortunate that most attempts at investigation on the critical or incredulous side should have been so uniformly unsuccessful. If these things are true, why cannot their truth be demonstrated? is the natural inquiry heard on every side. The need for faith as a preliminary to satisfactory demonstrations is often suggested by believers, but this is surely illogical and absurd. Who can believe in advance what he proposes to test? So far as probable-looking testimony goes, Mrs. HARDINGE has collected an imposing array of it, and the stories from England are certainly staggering. An examination, however, by a body of competent, and, if possible, unprejudiced scientists who should be named by high, perhaps even by governmental authority, seems to us a thing much to be desired. It is plain that the matter cannot be laughed down. There are too many grave, mature and educated believers in it. But if it be true that Spiritualism is a prolific source of insanity, it surely is important to the public good that something like a judicial investigation should be made by persons in whom the community would have confidence, and the result of whose well-considered deliberations would have something like permanent authority. An attempt at such an investigation was made sixteen years ago. A memorial signed by 15,000 persons was presented to Congress, praying that such a commission of inquiry should sit under legislative auspices. This unique petition was headed by the signatures of a United States Senator and the Governor of a State, and there were included those of a good many distinguished persons. General SHIELDS presented the document in a speech to which the Spiritualists took sharp exception. He said, among other things, "I make it a rule to present any petition to the Senate which is respectful in its terms; but, having discharged this duty, I may be permitted to say that the prevalence of this delusion at this age of the world among any considerable portion of our citizens must originate, in my opinion, in a defective system of education, or in a partial derangement of the mental faculties, produced by a diseased condition of the physical organization. I cannot, therefore, believe that it exists to the extent indicated in this petition." It is not strange that the memorial was laid on the table, but it is perhaps a pity that it was so disposed of. If Spiritualism was, or is, a delusion, a public demonstration of the fact, clear to every comprehension and open as the noonday should do good rather than harm. If, on the other hand, Spiritualism is what its advocates claim, it is difficult to see why that also should not as freely and plainly be made known. BUCKLE's aphorism, quoted by General SHIELDS, "The credulity of dupes is as inexhaustible as the invention of knaves," is forcible and no doubt true; but that it disposes of the whole subject of Spiritualism is open to serious doubt. General SHIELDS and many others predicted that this new science, or religion, or superstition would soon disappear. The violence with which the disease raged was typical of its short life, and it would vanish as suddenly as it had arisen. Being a delusion it could not possibly stand the tests to which it would be universally subjected. Its prophets might have honor for a time but would quickly sink into oblivion.

Now what is the actual state of the case? Sixteen years have rolled away, and we hear to-day far more of Spiritualism and its phenomena than we heard in April, 1854, when the *National Intelligencer* reported that at the idea of referring such a thing to a commission of inquiry the Senate was convulsed with laughter, in which General SHIELDS—who appears to have taken up the project in all seriousness, but to have been moved as men are apt to be from his purpose by surrounding ridicule—heartily joined. To-day one can scarcely go into any society in town or country, in the thickly populated and educated East or the more scattered and nomadic West, in the drawing rooms of London, Paris or New-York or the homely farmhouses of the prairie, without hearing of "manifestations" and "tests" and "séances" and conversions. Hardly a newspaper but contains some narrative of wonders which may be laughed at—but are not explained.

Almost every day we hear of people who scoffed at such things a short time ago, but have had some experience which leads them to admit "there must be something in it." It is worthy of special note, too, that whereas in the infancy of the movement, belief in the supernatural or non-physical origin of the phenomena was chiefly confined to ignorant or imperfectly educated persons, it is now entertained by some of the most distinguished people of their time in politics, in literature, in art, and even in science. We must remember, likewise, that this growth of Spiritualism, this interest in, or acceptance of it, has gone on in the face of unremitting ridicule, of countless "exposures," of interminable explanations of the way in which the phenomena are produced, and so on. If Spiritualism be really and totally a humbug, it is truly amazing, despite BUCKLE's smart antithesis, that in this nineteenth century the world is so slow to explode it. Truly, there is something in this more that natural if philosophy could but find it out.

These observations, we again caution the reader, are intended to apply exclusively to the phenomena. We have no idea of considering Spiritualism as a religion. Were all that is claimed of it capable of mathematical demonstration, and so formulated or coördinated as to be susceptible of dogmatic expression, it would then, to our mind, be soon enough to survey the matter from this aspect. We seek merely to enforce this proposition: That the time during which the phenomena of what is called Spiritualism have occupied human attention and baffled human scrutiny, and the number of highly intelligent, earnest and truth-loving persons who have been led, by investigating, to accept these phenomena as something not to be accounted for by previously known physical laws, warrant our opening statement that the Spiritual question is not yet settled. Consequently when a book is presented, like the one before us, which embraces in its nearly 600 octavo pages the accumulated testimony of a formidable body of witnesses, many of whom are obviously intelligent and instructed, and most of whom can be called upon at any time to repeat their evidence, we believe it to be worthy of a hearing. Mrs. HARDINGE gives us almost innumerable narratives, and some very particular ones, of the extraordinary manifestations that during the last twenty years have been occasionally heard of through the Press or in society. Rappings and tippings, the moving of furniture without hands, floating in the air, and even the visible appearance of spirits are recorded in her pages with a minuteness of detail and a profuseness of corroboration not to our knowledge to be found elsewhere. The book is, on the other hand, frequently turgid in style and defective in logic, and attributes to the spirits in some instances opinions and expressions that can hardly fail to excite prejudice against the whole system. A similar objection must be made to the professions of certain individuals whose powers Mrs. HARDINGE appears to have been beguiled into advertising in a manner open to misconstruction. It is unfavorable to the encouragement of intelligent investigation that the public should be asked to accept as a component of the spiritual system such statements as the following. The writer is a physician, and relates his astounding experience to the author in these terms:

> *Mrs. Emma Hardinge:*
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> DEAR FRIEND: In my former letter I omitted to relate a few facts to demonstrate the truth of the power of healing and influencing persons at a distance.
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> While healing in Syracuse, N. Y., a stranger who had just been cured asked me if I would go to Fulton, N. Y., and cure his wife, who had been bedridden for over three years, and unable to sit up during that time. I told him that I could cure her without seeing her, as well as to go there; and taking his right hand I said: "Keep your thought upon your wife; I will give her a shock like an electric battery, and with it her disease will instantly leave; she will arise perfectly well, dress herself, call a witness and note the precise time, then walk out-doors. When you arrive home she will meet you at the door, and say, 'NATHAN, I am well now.' That is your name?" "Yes," said he, "my name is NATHAN ROWLEY." I had never seen him but a few moments and never heard his name before I called it. This was on Tuesday. I lectured in Oswego the next Sunday, when Mrs. ROWLEY appeared in the audience and came upon the platform and related the wonder of her cure; said she never heard of healing at a distance before; that she received a powerful shock, and felt that she was cured; she arose, noted the day and hour, and called a woman to witness what appeared to her a miracle.
>
> This cure took place precisely at the same time that I eliminated the influence through her husband, and every word that was told him was verified by her. She came eleven miles to make a public statement of the facts, unsolicited.
>
> Another case of interest: Mr. GEORGE VINER, of Gallipolis, Ohio, came with garments of invalids to have them cured, although several hundred miles distant. I eliminated a shock to each separately, willing their disease to depart. He then said, "I have another friend sick, a consumptive, a Dr. ELLIOT, but I have no garment." I told him I could cure just as well without it, and taking his hand said, "He is walking on the street now; he will feel a powerful shock this instant, and be perfectly cured, and further, he will see a man's hand." At the same time I stretched forth my own hand and looked steadily at it.
>
> After a lapse of time sufficient to hear the result I had a letter from Mr. VINER, stating that each one had felt the shock, and that all were benefited or cured; that he had also seen Dr. ELLIOT, who was very grateful for his cure; that he was walking on the street when he felt the shock, and that he distinctly saw the hand, but could not account for the vision.
>
> Another, Mr. CHARLES E. PERRY, who, I believe, is at present United States Minister to New-Granada. Mr. PERRY resided at Albany at the time. His only child was taken with dysentery. He said to his wife, "Our child can be saved if we can reach Newport and see Dr. NEWTON." They started, but on arriving at Worcester the child was so low they gave up nearly all hope, and could go no further with it. But Mr. PERRY started for Newport alone, to get me to go to Worcester. Reaching my house at about 10 o'clock P. M., and making his errand known, I told him I could cure the child better under the circumstances than if present. Taking his hand, I said, "Your child is cured, and will this moment burst into a laugh; and when you get to Worcester you will find your child running about the house as well as ever," which he did, to his surprise, the next day; and on inquiring of Mrs. PERRY as to the cause of this marvelous change, she stated that at a few minutes after 10 o'clock last evening the child suddenly laughed and was entirely well from that moment.
>
> I could relate from memory multitudes of similar results of my daily practice in this way; moreover, be assured, what I do, others can do.

It may be claimed that these stories are no more incredible than others more strictly "spiritual;" but they will so appear to most readers, if only for the, to say the least, equivocal purpose of their insertion. Many who, in the interest of truth and for the sake of humanity, might usefully investigate, are deterred by representations like this, which, to all appearance, bear unmistakably the mark of the charlatan. The same may be said of the connection of Spiritualism with other social movements or freaks of the day, the association with which may be neither necessary nor logical, but which, by the force of accidental circumstances, lowers the phenomena, mediums and the whole cognate machinery in the estimation of numbers of thoughtful, sensitive and rightminded people. In spite of these drawbacks, however, there seems to us enough weight in the whole of the foregoing considerations to justify the most thorough examination on the part of competent inquirers that time and situation will permit. There is nothing like getting at the truth, whatever that truth may be. It is not in the nature of man at this epoch—and especially of the restless, busy, all-inquisitive American—to leave any thing unexplained that is imperfectly understood and that it lies in humanity to penetrate and make clear. The puzzling doubt remains whether what is called Spiritualism is of the number of such things, or whether it's place be among the mysteries which it is not intended by Providence that man shall fathom.

THE FORTIETH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES. Historical and Biographical. By WILLIAM H. BARNES, author of the "History of the Thirty-ninth Congress." With Portraits on steel by GEORGE E. PERINE. 2 vols. GEORGE E. PERINE, New-York. 1869.

"These volumes delineate the men composing the greatest legislative body in the world. No similar assembly is convened from such extended territory, represents so great a constituency, or possesses powers so immense as the Congress of the United States." Entering upon his task in an appreciative frame of mind, clearly betokened by this his prefatory statement, we have no doubt our Congressmen and their friends will find Mr. BARNES' volumes very much to their taste. The biographies are illustrated by portraits, many of which are decidedly good, and there is altogether a look of conscientious labor about the work which should not fail to meet adequate appreciation. Trustworthy accounts of the men who make up the National Congress must be interesting and important to great numbers of their contemporaries, so that this series is pretty certain to be successful, and there is every indication that the author has done everything in his power to make it so.

CHRIST AND THE CHURCH. Lectures delivered in St. Ann's Church, Eighth-street, during the season of Advent, 1869. By Rev. THOMAS S. PRESTON. New-York: The Catholic Publication Society.

The author has been led to the publication of these lectures by the hope that Protestants might read what they are unlikely to hear, and become convinced of the authority and truth of the Roman Catholic Church. There is nothing specially new or striking in the presentation of the topics treated, which are: "The Plan of Redemption;" "The Office of Jesus Christ;" "The Office and Nature of the Christian Church;" "The Catholic Church and the Church of Jesus Christ," and "Protestantism a False Gospel." The arguments to prove the Roman Catholic Church to be the true Church are the same as have been urged with varying success in the past history of religious controversy, and the argument against Protestantism has little beside the evident sincerity and earnestness of the author to challenge attention. The author's reasons for characterising "Protestantism a false gospel" may be gathered from his own words: "Protestantism began first by denying the effects of Christ's redemption; thence it ascended to assail the atoning character of his death; thence the step was easy to dethrone the God-man and spoil him of his divinity. * * * All positive faith has crumbled to pieces, until indifferentism and a low materialism are characteristics of modern thought. Philanthropy and natural kindness are the types of that which is greatest and most sublime in the popular creed." The book, although controversial, is without arrogance or bitterness, and in some of its passages exhibits an eloquence born of sincerity and fervor, which reminds the reader of the Fathers of the Church.

A White Woman Shoots a Negro in a Court Room.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal, Jan. 20.

An unusual affair occurred in the Circuit Court yesterday. The trial of JACK JOHNSON, for rape, had just been concluded, and the prisoner discharged on motion of the Commonwealth's attorney, Mrs. LOUISA HENRY, the chief witness, a white woman, having failed to testify in such a manner as to fasten the crime upon her ravisher, though there was little doubt of his guilt. Mrs. HENRY had gone into the witness' room to claim her attendance fee, when the negro came in and laughed in her face. She immediately drew a pistol from under her apron, and pushing it square in his face, fired. The negro anticipated her just in time to dodge, but the powder burned his face, and the ball made a little round hole in his big bushy wool. The affair created a momentary panic in the Court room, but the excitement was soon quelled by the Sheriff. The lady was immediately arrested by Officer HINES, who was in the room at the time, and prevented her from firing again, which she was hastily making preparations to do. The negro was badly frightened, and affirmed that he had swallowed the ball. It was afterwards found, however, buried deep in the door-facing about eight feet above the floor. He made a narrow escape from death. Mrs. HENRY was presented to the Court for contempt, but the members of the Bar arose to a man and asked that she be discharged. Under the circumstances of the case, Judge BRUCE let her go, but she was immediately put under arrest for shooting with intent to kill. She gave bail, and was released without going to jail. Her husband was present, and seemed to be proud of the heroism which his wife had displayed.

BOSTON.

Extent of the Leather Trade in the City and State—Combination of the Manufacturers and Dealers—An Exchange Building to be Erected—The Peabody Obsequies—The Funeral Car.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 20, 1870.

The labor and capital of Massachusetts are involved in the shoe and leather interests to a greater extent than in any other branch of industry. Boston is the great centre of the shoe trade in this country, and the leather trade employs a capital of $25,000,000, while the two combined represent no less than $100,000,000 of the wealth of the city. During the year 1869 the sales of boots and shoes at the three great markets—Boston, Lynn and Haverhill—aggregated $72,500,000, and there are there firms in this city (Governor CLAFLIN is a member of them,) which do a business of over $1,000,000 a year each. The manufacturing establishments at Lynn and Haverhill have no agents or factors in this City, and the buyers of their goods must go to those towns after them, but nearly all the other goods manufactured in this State are bought and sold in Boston. To further the development and insure the permanent success of this great interest, it has long been thought advisable that the gentlemen connected with it should have opportunities for a more intimate acquaintance and a more general coöperation, and steps in the direction of providing these have at length been taken. On the 1st of January, a meeting of prominent gentlemen connected with the shoe and leather business was held, and the result was the organization of the New-England Shoe and Leather Manufacturers' and Dealers' Association, with Mr. WILLIAM B. SPOONER as President, five Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer and fifty directors. The Constitution provides for a Secretary, but he has not yet been elected. The original idea was to form a club of about sixty members, and to make it rather select, if not exclusive; but when the project was mentioned to the trade it was received with so great and general favor that the formation of an association was agreed upon to include the leading members of the trade throughout New-England.

PROPOSED LEATHER EXCHANGE.

The boot, shoe and leather dealers and manufacturers have long felt the need of an Exchange—a place where the Western or Southern buyer could make his headquarters during the day, combining the conveniences of a hotel with the advantage of constant association with the gentlemen whose business interests were similar to his own. Such an Exchange this Association propose to erect, and if satisfactory arrangements can be made it will be situated near the junction of Pearl and High streets, right in the midst of the leather district. It is proposed to have a general exchange room for the transaction of business, a reading and correspondence room, which shall also contain a telegraph office, a smoking room, and perhaps a restaurant. Many leading men in the trade have expressed a readiness to furnish the means for the erection of such a building, and it is confidently expected that another year will see the foundation laid. The Association will hold regular monthly meetings in suitable rooms devoted solely to their use. Standing Committees on Finance, Statistics, Arbitration, Debts and Debtors and Credits have already been appointed. The last is the most important, its duties being similar to those of a mercantile agency, but they will be confined to the special subject indicated by its name. The gentlemen who have formed this association are well known in all the business circles of New-England, at least, and their names are a guarantee that the project which they have taken in hand will be carried out to a successful end. The membership fee has been fixed at $10, and an annual tax to the same amount.

THE PEABODY OBSEQUIES.

Since my last letter, in which some description of the decorations at the Institute Hall in Peabody was given, I have seen the funeral train tendered by the Superintendent of the Eastern Railroad to the Trustees of the Peabody Institute, by which the remains of the great philanthropist are to be conveyed from Portland to Salem. The train consists of the fine locomotive named George Peabody, a baggage car, a saloon car and two passenger cars. All are new, and were manufactured at the Company's shops in Salem. The interior of the saloon car is hung with heavy folds of black and white serge, falling from the centre to either side, partially covering the windows. The English and American flags, edged with black, form a part of the drapery at each end of the car. The floor is handsomely carpeted, and in the centre of the saloon is the bier, two feet wide by eight long, covered with black velvet and trimmed with silver fringe and tassels. The whole effect is sombre, but not disagreeably so. The two passenger cars are also hung with emblems of mourning, folds of black and white serge meeting in the centre of the ceiling from each corner, and the sides of the cars, above and around the windows, are also tastefully draped. The train is expected to leave for Portland to-day, and will there await the arrival of the *Monarch*. It has been announced that the exercises at the Peabody Church will include an address by Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP. But aside from this, there is nothing to be added to my previous account of the ceremonies.

OAKHAM.

The Forgeries by a Cleveland Lawyer—His Confession and Statement.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Herald, Jan. 20.

Mr. E. T. WALLACE, particulars of whose forgeries have been published, was intercepted at Meadville by a telegraphic dispatch, and on Tuesday afternoon Sheriff FRAZEE went to that place for him. He made no resistance, not even insisting upon a requisition from the Governor of Ohio upon the Pennsylvania authorities. He gave himself into the custody of the Sheriff, and they arrived in this city at 8 o'clock Wednesday morning. Mr. WALLACE was taken to the jail, where everything possible was done for his comfort. During the forenoon he was visited by a large number of the members of the bar and other friends, all of whom are deeply grieved at the unfortunate affair. Mr. WALLACE has always borne a good reputation in business circles for probity, and his crime has caused a very wide feeling of sympathy, as well as surprise.

HIS CONFESSION.

Mr. WALLACE freely says that he has "outraged the entire community" and committed a great wrong for which no apology can be made, but, like many others, he yielded to a great temptation, urged on by his financial troubles. He made a clean breast of the whole affair, evidently concealing nothing.

Mr. WALLACE states that he has been greatly embarrassed for several years, although the ostensible owner of property amounting to about $70,000—the Park Building on the north side of the Square, and the block on the north side of Michigan-street, just below Ontario. Both these were heavily mortgaged, so that his financial condition was by no means as easy as people generally supposed who knew of his being the nominal owner of these blocks. He states that the principal cause of his money troubles was the fact of his carrying heavy life insurance policies, upon himself and his father, who is 82 years of age. The policies upon his own life amount to $40,000 and those upon the life of his father to $24,500. These policies were taken out four years ago and the premiums upon them aggregate about $7,000 a year. To carry this burden has taxed his resources to the utmost, and it was this that induced him to resort to unlawful means to obtain some relief. He says that he had no intent to defraud any man out of a dollar, it being his determination to repay to the last cent the amounts thus surreptitiously obtained.

He states the whole amount of his liabilities at about $84,000, which includes all the fictitious paper, and that, aside from the insurance policies, he has not a sufficient amount of property to meet them. If he could realize the present value of the policies he could pay up the last dollar. The Michigan-street block was sold for about $37,000 and the Park Building for $93,000. The property being encumbered, however, and the drafts upon his resources heavy, to meet the premiums upon his insurance policies he had little available means left.

He gives the following as the persons who have discounted for him the fraudulent paper, and the amount of each: H. H. LITTLE, $2,000; Ohio National Bank, $4,500; J. H. WADE, $4,000; GEORGE WILLIAMS, $2,000; E. HESSENMUELLER, $4,000—total $18,600. There might be one other but he could not recall it.

ILLINOIS.

The Constitutional Convention—The Suffrage—Basis of Representation—Judiciary System—County Reorganization—The Pardoning Power, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Monday, Jan. 17, 1870.

The political interest of the State now centres in the Constitutional Convention. Its action is closely watched, and the measures proposed to be ingrafted into the organic law of the State are pretty generally discussed as they are brought forward. We have the suffrage article reported by a majority of the Committee on that subject, who are Democrats. Of course the word "white" is retained, but the people are to be permitted to vote on a clause striking it out, at the same time they vote on the Constitution with it in. Even the minority had not the manhood or moral courage to meet the question squarely, but must needs dodge it by some kind of separate submission. But neither the majority nor minority need give themselves any great trouble on this question. Three more States are only required to make the Fifteenth Amendment the law of the land, and these will be forthcoming before the Convention gets through with its labors, and then Illinois will be "reconstructed" as well as Virginia, and without the aid of Democrats or weak-kneed Republicans.

Quite a number of propositions have been brought forward relating to the basis of representation. There is quite a disposition to "tinker" by some theorists who have unfortunately got into the Convention. The Democrats evince a disposition to favor any measure which will be likely to give the minority the control of the State, in which laudable endeavor they are aided by some Republicans. They succeeded so well in getting control of the Conventions, and rendering the fifty thousand Republican majority perfectly useless, that they are not unwilling to go into a scheme of "minority representation" which will perpetuate a like condition of things.

The indications now are that the session of the Convention will be a very long one, and that they will make such confusion by the introduction of impracticable changes that the people will veto the work of their hands. But thorough discussion and a feeling of the popular pulse may bring the theorizing members back to their senses before final action is taken.

The rearrangement of our Judiciary system is going to be attended with no little difficulty. The Committee on that subject is under the control of the Democrats, and there is a disposition to mingle political considerations with the question, and so fix up things that partisan advantage may be gained by the process. And then, too, Egypt is wedded to the existing system, and will oppose almost any change. The reorganization of the counties will also call out much discussion. At present we have two systems—the old system of county commissions, and the New-York plan of township organizations, with a Board of Supervisors. Both have their friends, the former in the southern part of the State, and the latter in the northern.

THE MURDERER WALSH.

The general indignation of our citizens at the pardon, or commutation of the sentence of the murderer WALSH has not diminished, but has rather been increased by a revelation of the manner in which it was procured. Governor PALMER was imposed upon by misrepresentation, and not only him, but those who signed the petition. The Mayor and some of the Aldermen have published cards in which they state that they signed the petition hurriedly, and without reading, being assured that it was but the usual form, asking a commutation of sentence, whereas it contained foul and false aspersions—for the first time heard—upon the character of the murdered woman. The public indignation has already reached some of the parties to the fraud in a substantial shape.

The pardon of WALSH has led to a pretty general canvas of the subject of the pardoning power. Resolutions in relation to it have been introduced into the Constitutional Convention, and considerable preliminary discussions had upon them. The general sentiment appears to be in favor of curtailing the Executive prerogative in this respect, and to ingraft a clause into the organic law of the State, confining its exercise within much narrower limits than at present. One thing is fully certain, however—it is not safe to act upon an excitement and indignation such as has been produced by the intervention of the Executive in WALSH's case. Gross injustice would probably be the result.

GENERAL MATTERS.

The liquor sellers are considerably agitated by the efforts of the temperance people to compel them to comply with the law by closing their saloons on Sunday.... It has been discovered that suspicious grain warehouse receipts have been passing around quite freely on 'Change, in this city for some months past. The Board of Trade has taken steps to ascertain whether they are forgeries or overissues by the warehousemen themselves.... Suicide is becoming quite a popular mode of "shuffling off this mortal coil" with us. A large proportion who thus cheat the world are Germans, who seem to have a great propensity for self-destruction.... The National Bricklayers' Convention was held in this city last week. The business appeared to be mostly of a routine character, and of no great public interest. The number of subordinate Unions is seventy-five, but the financial condition is rather low, judging from the fact stated by the President, that the printer refuses to proceed with printing the last annual report until he has the cash in hand.... There were nearly 7,000 arrests by the Police in this city during the last quarter, and doubtless as many more guilty of similar offences who ought to have been arrested. .... Business is still dull and money close, though the demand is not heavy, owing to the stagnation of trade.

GENERAL J. L. ALCORN.

His Letter Declining the Provisional Governorship of Mississippi.

FRIAR'S POINT, Miss., Jan. 7, 1870.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication inclosing me a commission as Provisional Governor of Mississippi. My failure to have acknowledged the previous letter, in which you informed me of your intention to send me the commission, has arisen from the fact of my absence from home.

Your soldierly obedience to orders has placed you before the people of Mississippi in a position which has exposed you to their anger. The injustice which they have done you in a paroxysm of passion, they will, I am convinced, right before long at the bidding of their sober, second thought. While the impatience with which you seek to withdraw from a position so thankless is very natural, I take leave to assure it by suggesting that in the rapidly-improving temper of the public mind, you may expect before long a reversal of its cruelly unjust judgment of you, at the command of its reason.

I regret, General, that I do not feel at liberty to accept the commission which you do me the honor of placing in my hands. Coming from the military authority, and subject for its support to the military power, the fitness of things appears to me to forbid my acceptance of it, while I hold in immediate prospect the position of civil Governor by that sanction most acceptable to my instincts as an American citizen—that of popular choice. Inasmuch as I have trampled upon many prejudices of my education to arrive at the conclusions of sound policy in promoting the interests of my fellow-citizens of the State in the question of reconstruction, I may, perhaps, be indulged in the frank confession that, under the fellowship of error and chastisement by which I am bound to the Southern people, I am constrained by an irresistible force of my heart to draw back from lot or part in their government by any other right than that of their own consent.

My people, I grant you, are very passionate. But they are, nevertheless, thoroughly right-hearted. The honesty which underlies their hasty judgments will do you justice in the end. Bear, therefore, a little longer with their passionate unfairness in the evenness of temper and the good conscience that have distinguished your administration of their affairs. While regretting sincerely that they do you, and their own better nature, injustice, I must decline, as I do here, with sincere thanks the honor you would do me, as a duty to the analogies of my public life and sympathies of my heart.

Believe me, General, to be, with sincere respect and sympathy,

Very faithfully yours,

J. L. ALCORN.

To Brevet Major-General Ames, commanding Fourth Military District.

CURRENT NOTES.

The chapalin of the Leavenworth penitentiary is a Sexton, and a woman at that.

The fifth annual festival of the Boston Graduates of Yale, is to be held on Monday evening, 31st inst.

The Boston gamblers arrested last week paid $2,030 in fines, and had about $6,000 worth of property seized.

Ohio having ratified the Fifteenth Amendment, the Columbus *State Journal* vents its pent-up feelings by crying "GLORY!"

Dead Celestials add to the freight of ships from San Francisco and to the fright of superstitious sailors.

A temperance organ in Maine complains that the new State Attorney-General is a "liberal" Republican as regards the Prohibitory law—that is, favors wiping it out.

San Francisco boys seem to imagine that whenever they see a Chinaman they are at perfect liberty to light upon and maul him. It is a sad state of society—to the Chinamen.

The remains of General JOSEPH MOWER are on their way North from New-Orleans, and are to be interred in New-London, Conn., probably on Monday next.

Massachusetts' latest Governors have been ANDREW, BULLOCK, CLAFLIN, and the Boston *Commonwealth* suggests that DAWES should come next.

Mr. F. MEASELS, of Maryland, threw a heavy stick of wood over his shoulder on Friday, and killed one of the little MEASELS. Mr. MEASELS ought to have been more careful.

Boston proposes to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the "Boston massacre" on the 5th of March. We believe they are not to have a dinner—only a musical entertainment, at which Governor CLAFLIN shall preside.

The Kentucky Senate passed a bill on Thursday, to establish a new county in that State, to be called the County of Lee, in honor of ROBERT E. LEE. JESSE D. BRIGHT now feels easier.

Lynchburg papers are very emphatic in denying the statement made by Mr. SUMNER in the Senate, on the authority of a letter received by him, that one of their preachers recently denounced Congress as a pack of scoundrels.

Miss JENNIE DEANS, who is a teacher at Oroomiah, Persia, has sent home to Detroit a locust which she secured while it was crawling upon her tent. And the Detroiters think they are in luck now.

Mrs. OLIVIA LYNN, who is now residing in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, is 106 years old. She has lived to see her children of the fifth generation, the whole number of Lynnets being now 259.

The Peoria (Ill.) *Review* thinks that the West is pushing railroad schemes to the extreme limit of safety—that nothing but the rapid development of new lands can prevent an explosion or collapse. And it cries to the East also, Beware!

A New-Haven paper is apprehensive that if Connecticut does not soon change its Divorce laws it will come to be known as the second-chop Utah of the Union. We don't know just what a second-chop Utah means, but think it must be something terrible.

Philadelphia is very happy. It confidently anticipates that the son of VICTORIA will soon permit it to add his to the names of royalty who have favored its citizens with "the opportunity of glancing at the visage of those who rule by hereditary right."

The Boston *Advertiser* condemns the city soup houses in view of the other means of relief afforded the poor, and can see no good reason why the Police officers should be made cooks and waiters for the feeding of the multitude of mendicants.

The Petersburg (Va.) *Index* was inveigled into making a violent burst of indignation by an error of the telegraph. It thought a certain measure was hooted down in that dignified body, the American Senate, when it was only voted down.

The labor reform men in New-Hampshire want to nominate a liberal Democrat for Governor, and ask General JOHN BEDELL, the regular Democratic candidate, to withdraw. But BEDELL is not able to see the advantages to him of this arrangement, although they promise him a nomination for Congress next year.

A Western paper recently expressed a hope that when a lecturer next appeared before an audience in its town he might have "a more comprehensive audience," and the indignant populace have made it necessary for it to explain that it meant not an audience "having the power to understand" but an audience drawn from all classes.

The Columbus *Statesman* is very unhappy over Ohio's ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, and warns the Reform members from Hamilton County that there is a fearful reckoning in store for them from an outraged and betrayed people, and that they must prepare themselves for the wrath to come. The Reform members will conduct themselves accordingly.

The Detroit *Post* is not complimentary to the American Colonization Society. It styles it, that eminent humbug which sends out American colored citizens to Africa for purposes unknown to anybody outside the small coterie of superannuated and helpless indolents who get their living out of such business. This is indeed severe.

H. C. L. DORSEY, of Pawtucket, L. I., has sent the warden of the New-Hampshire State Prison, $60 for a feast for the prisoners on his birthday, with the expression of the hope that the Father of the Prodigal may guard him and the Elder Brother approve him in the end. The warden has accepted the $60, though with a wry face at the allusion to the Prodigal,

A Troy paper reports that a young man in North Adams, Mass., who a year ago was left a large sum of money by a young New-York lady, to whom he was engaged, has come into possession of $46,000 by the death of her mother. But these Troy papers are rather doubtful authority in the matter of bequests. That story about the milliner with her $17,000,000, has not been explained yet.

We know not how many papers have recently asserted that two little Milwaukee newsboys saved $1,300 from their profits last year, and bought a house for their parents to live in. Surely these little newsboys were very good little newsboys, if the statement be true. But one wonders how large the circulation of the Milwaukee newspapers is, and how many newsboys there are, and how many papers these two good little newsboys must have sold to be able to save $1,300 in a single year. In fact, Current Notes can't credit the story.

Country newspapers are publishing, with much apparent gratification, a very nice little story in which figure a boarding-school miss and her seafaring uncle. It is, in brief, that the uncle, clad in rough garments, visited his niece at her school, and she, fearing the taunts of her schoolmates, refused to see him, whereupon he posted back to town and destroyed a will in which he had left her $50,000. Now, there may have been what the West calls rude justice in this, but did the fault lie all on her side? If the uncle were able to give her $50,000, surely he was able to visit her clad in such garments as would not subject her to the derision of her schoolmates, which, however unjust and however silly, was inevitable, and not at all pleasing. Even school girls have rights which rich old seafaring uncles are bound to respect.

Americans in Paris.

List of Americans registered at the office of BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., No. 12 Rue de la Paix, Paris, for the week ending Jan. 6, 1870: New-York—Col. H. Denike, E. M. Jewett, P. Fetridge and family, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Moller, Miss S. M. Burbank, B. F. Breeden and family, E. J. Morse, Cyrus W. Field, Wm. Orton, Mrs. Rinnicutt, J. Shindler and family. Boston—J. V. Spalding and wife, F. R. Spalding, Mrs. E. E. Floyd, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Bond, Miss S. E. Bond, George Stedman, R. E. Carpenter, D. G. Pratt, H. Bigelow and family, Mr. B. F. Atkins. Baltimore—Mr. P. S. Norris, Mr. Edwin Johnson. Cincinnati—Joseph Glenn, Walter Smith and family. Irvington on Hudson—Douglas Merritt and party. Lynn—Miss Ada Bubin. Detroit—H. A. Wight, J. M. Smith. Cleveland—Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Ely, Mr. and Mrs. Winslow and family. San Francisco—T. J. Broderick, H. Dimond. Rochester—Mrs. G. H. Munger. Pittsburg—T. S. Blair. Cambridge—R. G. Shaw, Mrs. George Livermore, C. C. Livermore. Leavensworth—Mrs. Marcus Parrott. Poughkeepsie—Mrs. M. D. Wilber, Miss G. L. Norman. Oakland—Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Alden and daughter. Philadelphia—M. Weaver and family. United States of America—D. G. Ray, J. R. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Orvis. Constantinople—Dr. L. C. Dolley.

List of Americans registered at the banking house of DREXEL, HARJES & CO., No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, for the week ending Jan. 6, 1870: Philadelphia—James S. Huber, Joshua P. Ash, Henry W. Sharpless, James S. Keen, Miss Anna M. Keen, Mrs. M. C. Megargee, Miss Maggie Megargee, Miss Hannah Megargee, Miss Ellie Megargee, Jno. N. Megargee, Calhoun Megargee, Harry C. Hill, Frederick M. Simons, Mrs James A. Burk, Miss Ellie. N. Burk, Dr. G. M. Prevost, Dr. L. A. Duhring, Owen Sheridan. New-York—J. C. Danckelmann, S. Gardner, J. Smith Bryce and family, C. H. Christmas and family, Miss Kate L. Parks, H. A. Delille, T. H. Bartlett, C. H. Valentine and family, E. A. Quintard, Cyrus W. Field, Wm. Orton, Mr. and Mrs. J. Abbot Tilcomb, Henry H. Harral, Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Orvis. Boston—Jno. E. Gowen, Dr. Edward Gage. Washington, D. C.—William Franklin Coston. Memphis, Tenn.—Mrs. T. W. Brown. Wilkesbarré, Penn.—Harrison Wright. Summit, N. J.—R. M. Manley. California—G. C. Powers. U. S. Legation, Madrid—Colonel J. Livingston de Peyster.

List of Americans registered at the banking office of Messrs. JAS. W. TUCKER & CO., Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, for the week ending Jan. 6, 1870: New-York—Rhinaldo M. Waters and family, Mrs. M. A. Bery, Miss Gertrude Stevens, Mrs. J. L. Reeves, Miss Susan W. Irvin, Major W. C. Barney, Thos. Johnson, Mrs. Cuddehy, Colonel A. Denike, E. B. Strange and lady, Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Smith, Mrs. W. H. Smith, Alden J. Adams, Mrs. Henry W. Smith, Geo. Q. A. Rose, C. W. Orne, L. Bayard Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Witherbee, Miss Jennie W. Roe, James A. Bain, General and Mrs. Geo. W. Williamson, Mrs. D. B. Holbrook, Mrs. Franklin DuBary and family, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Harriman, Cyrus W. Field, Wm. Orton, Mrs. Thos. T. Davis, F. P. Goodenough, W. C. and Mrs. Van Meter, James Willcox, Henry H. Harral. Boston—E. B. Gardner, Mrs. S. H. Doe, Henry Howland, George T. McLauthlin and wife, P. Dudley Royers, John C. Barnard. Oakland, Cal.—S. E. Alden and family. Massachusetts—Mr. and Mrs. Alex. H. Bullock, Miss Bullock, Miss Fanny Bullock. California—J. Q. A. Warren. United States Consul at Prussia—E. Hoechester.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Steam Boilers and Explosions.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent in this morning's issue, under the heading "Steam Boilers and Explosions," referring to the late explosion on board the *Parthenia*, asserts that the hydrostatic test enjoined by law, under which boilers are submitted to a pressure of cold water "for a few moments," fifty per cent. greater than the pressure of steam to be carried, is not approved by engineers of the present time, and that it is injurious to the iron by "attenuating the fibres" almost to crystallization. And he also asserts that after being subjected to this injurious ordeal, boilers are not examined with a view to see if they have been injured.

I think your correspondent is mistaken in asserting that engineers do not approve of the hydrostatic test as a means of determining the ability of the boiler to withstand the pressure of the steam. Engineers do not know any better way to determine that point, but the pressure of the steam is not the only force to be restrained, and is not frequently the cause of leaks, ruptures or explosions, and almost every engineer has known of extensive ruptures of boilers soon after firing up, and before any pressure of steam had accumulated. These of course resulted from unequal expansion by unequally heating the boiler. "Attenuating the fibres" will not produce any tendency to crystallization, but on the contrary will, within certain limits, improve the strength of iron. Iron wire is stronger than any other form of the iron from which it is drawn, and the fracture of boiler iron, broken by explosion, is seldom found crystallized; it usually exhibits the fibrous texture. Unless the hydrostatic pressure permanently stretches the boiler it may be assumed that the iron is capable of restraining nearly twice as great a force as the one to which it has been subjected, and it is not true that inspectors fail to examine the boilers after the test. They watch all the indications while the pressure is accumulating and while it is relaxing, and if the boiler is injured it must, of course, have been most injured by the highest pressure. How, then, can fifty per cent. less pressure, of an elastic force like that of steam, afterwards rupture it, if the rigid pressure of water, when it has relaxed fifty per cent., does not?

The reason for applying fifty per cent. more water pressure than the limit of steam pressure to be carried is, that the boilers have some margin of strength to make up for the deterioration from oxidation in the interval between the tests. There would be no danger of explosions of boilers if, during their use, all their parts could be always heated up quite uniformly and cooled uniformly, provided, of course, the hydrostatic tests applied established that the strength was sufficient to restrain the pressure.

ANOTHER ENGINEER.

Carl Benson on Accidents from Fire.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

CARL BENSON, in his communication to you in your issue of Jan. 14, very correctly points to the hazard from fire, particularly in country houses, from defective hearths; but why did he not go one step further and ask how it is we have so many large and destructive fires in New-York, the total destruction of such large warehouses as S. B. CHITTENDEN'S, the Academy of Music, and others? It can be proved that the gas meter was at fault by being placed in the body of the warehouse or in close proximity to the boiler or furnace. CHITTENDEN'S store, the Academy of Music and others, when first discovered were found to be all of a blaze. Of course the gas meter, from excessive heat from the furnace or some other unknown reason, at night sprung a leak—lo! and behold you have a great conflagration. All gas metres should be placed away from any possible chance of accident from overheated stoves; for instance, under the front sidewalk. Secure them in the Winter from frost, and away from chance of mishap and depend upon it that you would not have so often to chronicle disastrous fires. Fire insurance companies ought to see that the gas metres are safely and properly placed in warehouses and dwellings, and should have their inspector keep a watchful eye over the matter. Leakages would sooner be discovered, and destruction from fires would thereby be largely prevented.

CARL ORLOFF.

KATONAH, Monday, Jan. 17, 1870.

Pavement Obstructions.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I do not know whether there is any nuisance in the City which is felt so much in certain quarters as the inconvenience arising from the practice of placing on the pavement of our streets boxes or barrels for ashes and other refuse. The grievance is felt particularly in many of the most business streets down town, which are crowded by foot passengers. While the pavement is extremely narrow, these receptacles often occupy one-half the breadth. When the wind is strong one is in danger of being blinded by the disagreeable compound being blown into the eyes. The parties who have charge of this department ought to see to have some arrangements made for improvement in this matter, by the removal of the contents before business hours, and the removal also of the receptacles themselves during the day.

W. R. R.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 17, 1870.

The Executive Officer in the Navy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a late number of your paper, in speaking of the anomalous existence of the "Executive Officer" in the United States Navy, your writer says: "Formerly called the 'First Lieutenant,' then advanced to the importance of the 'Executive Officer,' we now hear of him as 'Second in Command,' and already the shadow of the coming 'Second Captain' is cast before."

The words were aptly spoken, for close behind the portentous shadow he has come. Read the following:

> GENERAL ORDER.
>
> UNITED STATES STEAMER BENICIA,
> NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1870.
>
> The medium of communication with the Captain is through the Executive Officer. All official matters needing the Captain's approval, or to be forwarded by him, must pass through the Executive Officer.
>
> W. SCOTT SCHLEY,
> Lieutenant-Commander and Executive Officer.
>
> Approved: J. NICHOLSON, Commander.

Now this exceeds Vice-Admiral PORTER himself, who, in the Navy Department, illustrates the irresponsible authority of the Executive Officer of the naval service, for he procured from Mr. BORIE the order that all official matters must be addressed to the Vice-Admiral. But here the Grand Vizir himself issues the mandate which the Commander dutifully approves.

R. J.

VANDERBILT'S LANDING, S. I., Jan. 21, 1870.

Diamond Robbery in Porto Rico—Arrest of the Thief in this City.

Superintendent KENNEDY some days since received a letter from the United States Consul at San Juan, Porto Rico, stating that a young man named SALVADOR MARTINEZ had sailed from that port as a stowaway in the ship *Keokuk*, bound for New-York, *via* Turk's Island, who had stolen from his aunt a quantity of jewelry, valued at $3,000. The letter requested the arrest of the boy in the name of his aunt. On Saturday evening, Officer GIBBONS, of the Sanitary Squad, pounced upon MARTINEZ and some innocent purchasers, all of whom were detained in the Eighteenth Precinct Station House. Yesterday morning MARTINEZ was taken before Superintendent KENNEDY, who detains him for the offence of bringing stolen goods into the country. About one-half of the property, consisting of a diamond bracelet, pendant heart, breastpin, a set of ear-rings and a finger ring, have been recovered and are in the possession of the Superintendent. The jewels were all old heirlooms in the family, who resided at Bayamon, Porto Rico, and were the more highly prized on that account. It appears that the boy had disposed of a small portion of his spoils before reaching this City, and those recovered he had sold for $450 to Robert L. Grasshoff, No. 149 Third-avenue, who in turn sold them for $700 to a jeweler in the Bowery, in whose possession they were found, and who was entirely willing to give the officer all the information he possessed that would tend to trace back the jewels so as to establish their identity.

PROSPECT PARK.

Tenth Annual Report of the Commissioners—The Western Drive—The Lincoln Monument—The Great Well—The East Side of Flatbush-avenue.

The Prospect Park Commissioners have carried their gigantic enterprise through another year. Their work, long ago commenced on a basis no way commensurate with the wants of the population of a great city, has grown naturally into magnificent proportions—so much so as to fill with fear and alarm the fogies who glory in the slowness of their forefathers and who deem every progressive step a nail forged for their coffins.

PAST DIFFICULTIES.

The cry of economy has so filled the mouths of the men who were wasting the wealth of Brooklyn, and who still waste it, that the people, keeping step to the music of the age, have learned to despise demagogues who, while at the head of a Ring of persons who live by plundering the city treasury, think they can continue with impunity to humbug the people by telling them they have no right to an expensive Park. In the face of such conduct the Park Commissioners have pursued their work for a succession of years. That they have expended a large amount of money is true, but the result is a fine Park filled with magnificence, beauty, simplicity and splendor—a result which, if it had been brought about by the regularly ordained city authorities must have cost the City not less than $20,000,000, that is, considering the way in which city work is done—the way in which street crossings are laid for instance.

THE STRICTURES OF MAYOR KALBFLEISCH.

In his last annual Message Mayor Kalbfleisch made a coarse and stumpy assault on the Park Commission, charging its members, exclusive of himself, with having concocted a scheme to pillage the city treasury for a series of years, the plan having been laid as early as the laying out of the Park in 1861. He said:

> "The intention avowed and originally incorporated in legislation, was to improve, at a cost of $500,000, a park in one location, while the design as carried on has slowly unfolded itself as a park in another location at a cost, adding interest, of $9,000,000, and for the completion of which we are to be asked to add other millions more, with no better assurance that ten or twelve millions will end the job, than we at first had that one-half of a million would suffice. I would fain hope that the scheme as now developed was not concocted from the start, to be revealed by degrees, in all its deceptive and outrageous proportions, in later legislation. But how did the Third-street Commissioners know, several years in advance of any public suggestion to that effect, that Third-street would not need improvement above Ninth-avenue? This indicates no less than the twentyfold multiplication of cost of improvement, that the Park Commission from the beginning had one project in their minds, involving a totally different scheme from that for which they obtained the legislative sanction. At least one million dollars, on the Ninth-avenue extension alone, might have been saved to the City in buying the property by taking in the land originally, had the public known then what the Third-street Commissioners evidently knew, for they obtained their act on the same day the Park Commissioners obtained their original law. This evidence of a long contemplated moulding of public legislation to private interests is supplemented by the entire neglect of the Commission to improve the part of the Park east of Flatbush-avenue. On the one side we find it known to the Third-street Commission, from the beginning, that the Park would extend to Ninth-avenue, though the law fixed its boundary at Tenth-avenue. On the other side, we find the Park Commissioners refusing from the beginning to improve the east side, though the law required them to improve that part equally with the other. In Washington Park we find an explicit mandatory law of improvement utterly disregarded, and instead of the improvement a proposition made to sell. But still more indicative of the high-handed illegality of the whole course of this Commission, has been their manner and extent of draining money from the City Treasury. The law plainly provided that their expenditures should pass through the City Treasurer's office, in the same way as bills of the Street Commissioner's or any other department. Then there would have been public knowledge of how every dollar was expended, and the Common Council would have had a check on the accounts. But the Commission has drawn its supply in bulk from the City Treasury, rendering no account in detail.

WHAT THE COMMISSIONERS SAY.

The Park Commissioners, who are charged with having plunged the City in $8,000,000 debt, deny the charge, and show that the amount does not really exceed $7,000,000, while there is a grand result to show for the expenditure not only in the Park itself, but in the effect its improvement has had upon the value of property all over the city, but especially in the wards nearest the Park. The report embodies the reasons the Commissioners have for still insisting upon the sale of the land belonging to the Park, lying on the east side of Flatbush-avenue. Their proposition is simply this, that of the 128 acres east of Flatbush-avenue, 100 shall be divided into city lots, valued at $3,000 each, each lot to measure 25 feet by 100, and sold. This would enable the City to realize $3,000,000, while the value added to the surrounding property would be far beyond what the people could at present comprehend. As to the remaining twenty-eight acres around the reservoir, the Commissioners propose to improve that land so that it shall add to the grandeur of the approach to the Park from the city *via* Flatbush-avenue, at the Grand Plaza.

Owing to the opposition of Mayor Kalbfleisch in the Board, in the matter of raising money to carry on the work in the Park, a large force of workmen—upwards of five hundred—were dismissed from the employ of the Commissioners at the beginning of the Winter. The inauguration of the Lincoln Monument in the Fall is alluded to.

THE WESTERN DRIVE.

The completion, or rather the opening, of so much as was completed, about one mile and a half, of the Western Drive, is a matter which the report mentions in terms of public congratulation. Of the progress of the Southeastern Park Way some interesting things are said. That the reader may comprehend what this improvement means, it may be proper here to say that it embodies an enterprise as important (if not more so) in many respects as the Park itself.

When complete it will be beyond all question the finest and most imposing boulevard in the world. The Southeastern Park Way will run along the present line of Sackett-street, from the southeasterly side of Prospect Park, immediately in the rear of the reservoir, towards East New-York, but stopping for the present at the city line, a distance of two and a half miles. It is carried through the middle of the Ninth Ward, and is located on an elevated plateau, from which the most magnificent views of ocean and inland scenery can be obtained. Five parallel streets, each of them now seventy feet in width, are affected by this improvement, viz.: Sackett, Douglass, President, Union and Degraw streets. Sackett-street—the Park Way—is to be 210 feet wide. It is to be furnished with what are called "stable streets" in the rear of the houses, viz.: Union-street on one side and Degraw-street on the other, each thirty-five feet in width. The other thirty-five feet of which each street now consists, is to be thrown into the Sackett-street lots to give them greater depth, and to afford the stables upon Sackett-street the requisite accommodation. As part of the same general plan, President-street and Douglass-street will be increased to 100 feet in width, and the residents upon them will also have the benefit of this same stable accommodation. Sackett-street will be provided with court yards 30 feet wide—exclusive of the clear width of 210 feet—and the residents or owners are restricted in the use of such yards to statuary and ornamental shrubberies. The same plan has been laid out for President and Douglass streets, and the same restrictions in the use of the court yards have been laid upon them. Upon the application of the Park Commissioners, at whose suggestion and under whose care the above gigantic plan is to be carried through, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment were appointed, consisting of Messrs. Thomas Kinsella, A. P. Stephens and Nicholas Van Brunt. The Commissioners made out a report, which was reviewed by the property owners interested, the assessed valuation adjusted and preparations made for the prosecution of the work.

OTHER IMPROVEMENTS.

The Coney Island road boulevard is alluded to, and facts, all of which have already been published in the Times, given as to the manner in which that part of the work was proceeded with. During the Summer arrangements were completed for the important appendage to the Park—the hack stand on the Plaza.

Of the great well, of course the Commissioners speak proudly. The readers of the Times will remember the description of this great engineering achievement, published last December. The diameter of the outer wall is fifty feet, and the thickness two feet. This wall is fifty-four feet high, and the inner wall or curb is thirty-five feet in diameter, with a depth of ten feet, making the entire depth of the well from the surface of the Park about sixty-four feet. The water-surface in the well is thirteen feet above high water tide-level. The depth of water in the well is fourteen feet. It is supplied from an area of two miles surrounding the Park, and this supply is entirely of rain, which falls or filters through the earth at the rate of five feet to the mile. The Worthington pump used to raise the water works, under a pressure of forty pounds, and raises at the rate of 1,000,000 gallons in twenty-four hours to an elevation of 175 feet and occasionally to 180 feet. The supply from Ridgewood would require to be raised 236 feet. The pools, lakes and hydrants of the Park receive their supply from this well. The well itself is a great attraction, and when its approaches shall have been properly laid out, pilgrims will eagerly go thither, and go down into it. Other topics of importance are treated of in the report, but enough is embraced in this abstract to cover the ground which readers may desire to familiarize themselves with. The report will probably be submitted to the Common Council to-day.

OUT OF THE DEPTHS.

The New Effort to Redeem Fallen Women in this City—Kit Burns' Rat Pit to be Metamorphosed into a Home for Abandoned Ones—Hopes of the Movement.

As already stated in brief in these columns, Kit Burns' famous dog-fighting and rat-baiting establishment, in Water-street, has been leased by Rev. Wm. H. Boole, pastor of the South Second-street M. E. Church, Williamsburg, and will be speedily converted into a home for the reformation of the fallen women of that immediate locality.

The fact that fully one-half the number of the outcasts taken in by the Howard Mission in the same street, during the past year, have been reclaimed, and are now living soberly and industriously, gave encouragement to Mr. Boole to enter the field, with a policy somewhat different from that of the other Mission. He accordingly opened negotiations with Kit Burns, in the hope of obtaining a lease of his house, which, from its location and size, is admirably suited to his purpose. At first Mr. Burns did not seem favorably inclined, and there appeared to be little chance of Mr. Boole's being able to get the house. But, learning that Kit's wife and daughters desired to leave the neighborhood, he communicated with them, and they urged Kit to accept his proposals. The first overtures were made about a month ago, but it was not until the 19th of this month that the contract was signed. Then it was agreed by both parties that Rev. Mr. Boole should have a three years' lease of all the house No. 273 Water-street, with what is known as the dog pit, Burns reserving the liquor store called the "Bandbox." Whether it is his intention to continue to hold it as at present is not known. When asked, he invariably replies that he "knows his own business," and gives no intimation of what he may see fit to do. His family are moving out their furniture and personal effects, intending, it is said, to leave the neighborhood altogether. The work of demolition and reconstruction goes on rapidly. The dog pit and amphitheatre are being torn up, and the arena, in which many a scene of the brutal sport has been enacted, is now being converted into a laundry, where the girls who shall be deemed fit residents for the Home may, by washing and ironing clothes, achieve the double object of honestly earning a few dollars and keeping their minds preoccupied with business to the exclusion of unholy thoughts. There will also be sewing rooms attached to the Mission House, and in the large chamber on the first floor prayer meetings will be held daily at noon and in the evening, and on Sunday a Sabbath School will be regularly open to the public. Those of the fallen ones who seek refuge herein desiring to be reformed, and give sufficient evidence of their sincerity, are to have a home until they can stand alone and be trusted to go out again into the world. The management of the institution will be intrusted to Mrs. Emeline B. Smith as matron, and Messrs. F. Smith and Little as missionaries. The advance rent was paid by Mr. Boole personally, and the future expenses of the institution will be defrayed by the voluntary contributions of the many who are interested in the movement, in addition to the net proceeds of the industrial departments. It is expected that the Home will not be regularly opened till the first Sunday in February.

The general impression among the denizens of Water-street is, if we may judge from the remarks made by many of them, that the affair will be a success. Having visited the locality, we learn also that these people are pleased with the enterprise, although they laugh a great deal at the situation of Kit Burns with regard to the missionaries. One says that "he can't see how the preaching is going to do those ladies any good, when they can just get their gin by going to the door leading from the laundry to Kit Burns' whisky shop." Others say, "Oh, what's the use of talking that way; Kit will give up the mill now." "Not he," is the reply; "I know he won't, for he told me that he would partition off the back part of his barroom and make another little dog pit in it." With regard to what he will or will not do everybody is in the dark, but we are informed by an intimate friend of his that he will very probably set up a pit in another locality, keeping the "Bandbox" as long as he is comfortable there. One thousand dollars a year, quarterly in advance, is said to be the rent paid Kit for the premises. The friends of the Mission have strong hopes that Burns will give up the "Bandbox" to them before the first year of the lease shall have expired, and that he will not set up another elsewhere.

Another Anti-Excise Law Meeting in Brooklyn.

A third meeting was held by a number of Germans, mostly saloon keepers, in opposition to the Excise law, at Ocean Hall, corner of Nassau and Bridge streets, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, Mr. H. C. Baden presiding. They adopted the following resolutions, which they intend to circulate for signatures and to send by a Committee to Albany, to be submitted to the delegation from Kings County in the Legislature:

Resolved, That we, the Germans of Kings County in mass meeting assembled, fully indorse the views and recommendations expressed by His Excellency the Governor of this State in his last Message in regard to the Excise law.

Resolved, That the present Metropolitan Excise law is obnoxious to the people at large, and tyrannical and despotic in its tendencies.

Resolved, That this law has for many years past robbed us of our liberties and has ruined our business.

Resolved, That this law, with its espionage, its informers and detectives, is against the spirit and letter of the Constitution of the United States, and should never have been tolerated in a country which is called "a Republic."

Resolved, That we appoint a Committee from our midst to visit Albany, and there confer with and urge our representatives to the immediate and entire repeal of the aforesaid obnoxious law.

Resolved, That we will not be ruled in our local affairs by the country representatives of this State, and that we desire to have the whole control of a liberal Excise law placed in the hands of our City authorities.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, duly signed by our citizens, be taken to Albany and there presented to our representatives, and to urge them to immediate action.

Bishop Littlejohn at the New Bethel.

Bishop Littlejohn, of Long Island, officiated at the new Bethel, foot of Pike-street yesterday afternoon, and delivered an interesting address on "The Life and Character of Christ." He exhorted those present to rely on Jesus as their compass to direct them on the voyage of life, and to acknowledge him as their captain and guide amidst the storms and shoals of the world. The Bishop, in conclusion complimented those engaged in the work of the mission upon the excellent chapel they had secured wherein to conduct praise and prayer to God. He had been much gratified with what he had seen, and would do all in his power, he said, to help them, and to promote the good cause in which they were engaged. The work that had been done would do credit to a church of much longer standing than the present, and he trusted it would still prosper.

The Erie Strike.

A meeting of the Erie Railway strikers was held at No. 7 Engine House in Jersey City yesterday morning, at which it was reported that no news had been received from the shops up the road since the last meeting. The opinion was very generally expressed that the men at Port Jervis, Susquehanna and Buffalo had not been correctly informed of the real state of things in Jersey City, and it was hinted that there had been treachery on the delegates already sent out. With the design of acquainting the workmen at these places with the real facts of the case, and of inducing them to join in the strike, a delegation of six members was sent out on the train last evening, two to consult with the men at Susquehanna, two to try their powers of persuasion at Port Jervis, and two to visit the reluctant men at Buffalo. It is expected that their work will bear some fruit by to-morrow evening, and that a general strike will be proclaimed.

Public Park for Newark and Elizabeth.

Saturday afternoon a number of prominent citizens of Newark and Elizabeth met at the Waverley Fair Grounds, situated within a mile of the limits of both cities, to decide as to its suitability for the site of a public park. Newark and Elizabeth each desiring a park, and the natural adaptability of this location for the purpose being obvious, it was determined that the matter should be presented to the Legislature at once. A Committee was appointed, composed equally of gentlemen from both cities, to meet at Trenton on Monday night to take immediate action in the matter, it being expected that a few interested property-holders who want the park located somewhere to the north of Newark will endeavor to rush a bill through for that purpose.

A Good Use for John Allen's Dance House.

The City Mission, it is said, is negotiating for a lease of John Allen's former dance house, in Water-street, with the view of establishing a free lodging establishment for men who are now driven to the station houses of that locality for shelter. Religious services will be held every night, and efforts made to improve, morally, all who may chance to come within its walls.

Charity Balls.

Among the welcome rays which illumine each succeeding Winter are the numerous balls, the proceeds of which are devoted to charitable purposes. Not the least prominent and worthy of these is the Charity Ball, which takes place at the Academy of Music this evening, under the auspices of the Young Men's Association, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the Catholic Orphan Asylums. Doubtless this ball will be so patronized as to make the long procession of happy, healthy and well-clad orphans, as often seen in our streets on a Sunday, happier and more hopeful yet.

PATRIOTS' ORPHANS.

Abstract of the Eighth Annual Report of the Union Home and School for the Children of Soldiers and Sailors—Work of the Past Year—Financial Condition of the Institution.

The eighth annual report of the Union Home and School for the Orphans of Soldiers and Sailors has just been issued. This beneficent institution was founded in 1862, and has grown in efficiency from year to year under the thoughtful care of the ladies who have it in charge. It has now about 200 children under its fostering care, for whom it furnishes as far as a public institution can the advantages at once of a home and a school. It owns a large mansion in One Hundred and Fifty-first street, near Eleventh-avenue, together with ten lots of land, but on account of the work of the Central Park Commissioners on the Boulevard, it has been obliged to move the building, and is temporarily occupying a house in One Hundred and Thirty-second-street, near Harlem Bridge. The sum paid for the One Hundred and Fifty-first-street property was $32,000, and $25,000 will have been expended by the time all the proposed improvements have been completed.

The number of children received during the past year has been 303. Very few cases of sickness and death have occurred within that period. In the school proper there were 220 children at the beginning of the year, but 149 of these have left, while but 92 have been admitted, leaving at the end of the year 164 pupils.

Mrs. General U. S. Grant is honorary President of the institution; Mrs. Chas. P. Daly, President; Mrs. Admiral Farragut, First Vice-President.

The following is the financial statement of the year:

Value of real estate (cost)	$33,200 00	
Value of personal property	13,000 00	
Value of securities, &c.	8,130 00	$54,330 00
Indebtedness on real estate	$24,000 00	
Other indebtedness, about	1,500 00	$25,500 00

Receipts.

Cash balance on hand Jan. 1, 1869	$7,998 51
Collected in 1867, and not in last report	317 75
Received for interest	381 65
Received from appropriations, City and State	18,942 50
Received from donations, as per list	1,742 28
Received from "Honesty,"	112 55
Received from sale of Fifty-eighth-street property	23,920 00
Received, as rebate of insurance and loss of deposit buildings	12,559 89
Received from mortgage	1,800 00
	$67,775 13

Disbursements.

Paid for interest on real estate	$2,514 20
Paid for salaries and support of institution	27,968 31
Paid for insurance and permanent repairs on buildings, including amount advanced for present repairs	24,858 49
Cash on hand, Jan. 7, 1870	12,434 13
Total	$67,775 13

The apparent deficiency of $2,317 75 in the last report was an error in the manner of making up the report, two loans which had been paid being entered as "loans on call."

Court Calendars This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J., and Barnard and Brady, JJ.

Adjourned to Saturday, Feb. 5, at 11 A. M., for the purpose of rendering decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
28—Bree vs. Michael.
85—Paine vs. Dunbar.
89—Beekman vs. Buhlmeyer.
94—Ap. of Root for writ mandamus.
96—Mayor, &c., vs. The Beach Pneumatic Transit Co.
98—O'Donnell vs. Martin.
99—Reid vs. Norton.
101—Wilmerding vs. Cohen.
102—Montant vs. Cohen.
103—Schneider vs. Cohen.
105—Green vs. Green.
133—Barr vs. Mayor.
139—Teed vs. Hellman.
140—Eastman vs. Same.
154—Chipman vs. Penn R. Co.

Nos.
161—Rogers vs. The Soldiers' Bus. Mess. and Dis. Co.
168—Oertil vs. Wood.
170—In the matter of Richard Winthrop.
197—Ortel vs Wood.
208—Boyle vs. Maurice.
210—Whitehead vs. Kennedy.
224—Woolley vs. Tomlinson.
227—Farnham vs. Farnham.
231—Heekman vs. Tuttle.
232—Brakely vs. Tuttle.
236—Jones vs. France.
240—Sherwell vs. France.
241—Broadway vs. Broadway.
242—Raynor vs. Raynor.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barbour, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

25—James McKee vs. John Murphy.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.

No.
1277—Brooklyn Oil Refinery vs. Brown.
163—McColl vs. Sun Mut'l Ins. Co.
1077—Chapman vs. Douglas.
721—Reed vs. Sun Mut'l Ins. Co.
133—Escoffice vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
182—Bedoin vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.

No.
599—Bank of No. America vs. Dart.
677—Fisher vs. Luling.
1111—Mangles vs. DeGroot.
763—Roediger vs. McIntyre.
1105—Holdane vs. Hines.
1049—Keller vs. Young.
991—Wehner, by gd'n, vs. Smith.
1307—White vs. Am. Steel Tool Co.
1319—Eneas vs. Schanck.

Part II.—Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.
1638—Schmidt vs. Ruckert.
1594—Mullins, Adm'x, &c., vs. Second-avenue R. R. Co.
1726—Cable vs. Jones.
572—Kohberts vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
1658—Harton vs. Bloom.
818—Dilworth vs. Bostwick.
1810—Delaware, L. & W. R. R. Co. vs. Campbell.

Nos.
1812—Conran vs. Conran.
1814—Vincent vs. Sands.
1816—Dunham vs. Bowler.
1818—DeF. Grant vs. Taylor.
1820—Ayer et al. vs. Kobbe et al.
1824—Waggner vs. Gragg.
1828—Kidd et al. vs. Shaw.
1832—Steinhard vs. Doellner.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M. Non-Jury Causes only.

Nos.
134—Shaw vs. Finlay.
110—Jacobs vs. Brown.
125—Morris vs. Clarke.
4669—Brown vs. Powers.
4754—Galligan vs. Gillespie.
4801—Norton vs. Morrison.
153—Redman vs. Sexton.
155—Melhado vs. Coleman.

Nos.
156—Watlow vs. Gautier.
157—Mancher vs. Bernbach.
158—Lang vs. Hahn.
159—Teschner vs. Harris.
160—Tracy vs. Boehm.
161—Reiley vs. McDermott.
162—Sackendorfer vs. Boyle.

Part II.—Held by Curtis, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M. Non-Jury Causes only.

Nos.
78—Lister vs. McLaughlin.
79—Paine vs. Northrup.
104—Brientenback vs Stone.
105—Fitzsimmons vs. Bleeson.
162—Flourand vs. Meyer.
163—Same vs. Same.
4804—Herman vs. Pottlitzer.
172—Montegriffs vs. Schwartz.
175—Black vs. Foot.
176—Ellis vs. Kemball.
177—Heinburg vs. McKenna.

Nos.
178—Dailey vs. Cheesebrough.
179—Reed vs. Beardsly.
181—Cranitch vs. Gardner.
182—Dougherty vs. Carpenter.
183—Froelick vs. Doyle.
184—McManus vs. McGlynn.
185—Foster vs. Wasserman.
191—Hayden vs. Mead.
192—Brumby vs. Brittan.
198—Roane vs. Drake.
194—Neily vs. Cohen.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.

Nos.
1—The People vs. Lydia Ann Griffin; murder.
2—The People vs. Patrick Martin; arson.
3—The People vs. Moses Sickels; grand larceny.
4—The People vs. Margaret O'Brien; grand larceny.

Nos.
5—The People vs. Benjamin H. Trask, Louis Beers; obtaining goods by false pretences.
6—The People vs. Peter Hagan; carrying a slung shot.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 22, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$5,000	U.S.5-20 R.,'62	114¾
3,000	U. S. 5-20C.,'64	114⅝
1,000	do	114¾
10,000	U. S. 5-20 R.,'65, new	113⅝
10,000	U. S.5-20 R.,'67	113⅝
5,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	111¾
20,000	U. S. 5-20C.,'67, b3	113⅝
13,000	do	113⅝
1,000	U. S. 5s,10-40 C.	112
500	do	112⅛
50,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n	49⅝
15,000	do	49⅞
1,000	do	50
1,000	Va. St. 6s, ex c.	55
1,000	Va. St. 6s, n	61
5,000	N. C. St. 6s, n	24⅝
3,000	do	24½
5,000	do	24⅜
5,000	Ga. St. 6s	83
3,000	La. 6s, Lev. B.	64½
5,000	N. C. St. 6s	41
1,000	La. 8s, Lev. Bs.	78
3,000	N. Y. St. 7s, B. L., R.	106¼
5,000	N. Y. C. 6s,'83	89
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	87
12,000	Erie 2d M., '79	89½
2,000	Erie 4th M.	78½
1,000	A.& T. H. Inc.	73½
5,000	M. So. S.F.Bds.	77½
1,000	C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s	95½
1,000	O. & M. Con. Bds.	80
5,000	M. & S. P. 7 3-10 Conv.	91¼
2,000	Col. C. & Ind. C. 1st M.	71
1,000	Col. C. & I. C. 2d M.	68
1,000	Lake S. Div. B.	89½
50	Bank Commerce	122
6	do	122½
50	Bank of N. Amer.	100
15	Shoe&Leath'r Bk	147½
15	Amer. Ex. Bank	113½
10	Cent. Nat. Bank	106½
5	Fourth N. Bank	101¾
5	do	101½
5	Tenth Nat. Bk	106
46	Nassau Bank	103
100	Bnkrs' & Brks' A.	106
8	Continental Bank	98½
21	Del. & H. Can.	121
70	Cum. C. Pf.	31½
100	do	32¼
100	do	32½
700	do...bet. call	32¾
20	West. Un. Tel.	33¼
200	Quick. M. Co.	14⅜
100	do	14⅛
100	do	14⅝
100	Mariposa Pf...b30	17
200	Pac. Mail	41⅜
100	Adams Ex.	64½
50	do	64¼
100	do...b3	20
300	do...b30	64¾
100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	65
50	do	20⅛
100	A. M. U. Ex.	38
200	do	38⅛
8	do	37½
200	U. S. Ex.	55½
100	do...bet. call	55
400	N.Y. Cen.& H.R.	92¾
200	Harlem	139¾
200	do...b60	140¼
200	Clev. & P. R...b5	91
300	Reading	94⅝
1200	do	94½
300	L. S. & M. S. R.	86
200	do...b3	85½
1100	do	85¼
500	do	85⅜
500	do...bet. call	85⅝
25	Panama R.	162
50	do	160
30	do...bet. call	159
1000	Chic. & N. W.	73¼
100	do...b10	73⅝
700	Chi.& N. W. Pf.	89¾
200	do	89½
100	do...b3	90
100	do...b10	90
500	do	90
500	do...bet. call	90
500	do	90¼
100	do	90⅜
100	do	90⅛
44	N. J. Cen. R.	99¼
100	do...bet. call	99¾
100	Mil. & St. Paul	72⅝
20	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	87
200	do	86⅞
200	do	86⅝
500	T., W. & W.	54
50	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. Guar.	87⅜
100	do	87¾
20	do	88
150	Chic. & Alt.	145
100	do	145½
100	Del., L. & W.	106¾
150	do	106⅛
500	Col., C. & I. C. R.	16
46	do	15¾
200	do...bet. call	15⅝
200	St. Louis & I.M.R.	40

SECOND BOARD—12 M.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81 R.	117¾
500	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	115
1,500	U.S.5-20C.,'67	114⅝
75,000	do...b3	114⅞
$20,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new...b5.x	114
5,000	do...6	114

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Tenn. 6s..ex c.	50
20,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	49
10,000	Vir. St. 6s,new.	61
600	Ga. St. 6s	83
10,000	N. Car. St. 6s	40¼
4,000	do	40¼
15,000	N. C. St. 6s, n	24
9,000	do	24⅛
1,000	S. Car. St., n	76
1,000	Mo. St. 6s	87¾
10,000	La. 6s, Lev. B.	64
1,000	Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M.	70½
2,000	do	70
5,000	St. L. & I. M. 1st M. bds	88
1,000	M. & S. P. 7 3-10 Conv.	91¼
50	Merchants' Bank	121
600	Cum. C. Pf.	33⅛
300	do...bet. call	33¾
300	Canton Co.	55
100	do...b30	55¼
100	do...b30	55⅛
100	Pacific M...bet.c.	41⅛
100	W. U. Tel.	33⅜
100	Quicksilver	14⅛
100	Boston W. P.	16¾
100	do...b60	17
100	A. M. U. Ex.	38⅛
10	Wells-Far. Ex.	19¾
100	U. S. Ex...b.et.c.	55
100	do	55¼
100	do	55¾
100	do	56
300	L. S. & M. So. R.	85⅝
400	do	85⅜
10	do	86⅛
200	do...bet. call	85⅝
100	N. Y. C. & H. R.	93⅛
200	do...b3	93¼
200	do...bet. call	93⅝
100	do...b3	93⅛
100	do...b10	93⅝
100	do	93¼
60000	N. Y. Cen. & H R. Ctfs.	88
30000	do...bet.call	88⅛
10000	do	88¼
40000	do	88⅜
20	Panama R.	162
200	Clev. & Pitts.	90⅝
200	do...b30	91¼
525	Chic. & N. W.	73½
500	do	73⅝
500	do...bet. c.	73⅜
100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	90¾
700	do	90⅞
500	do	91
800	do...bet. c.	91¼
100	N. J. Cen.	99⅝
100	Mil.& St.Paul Pf.	86¾
400	Del., Lac.& W.R.	106
200	Alt. & T. H.	22⅝
100	do...bet.c.	22¾
100	Tol., W. & W.	54½
200	do	55
300	do...bet.c.	55
84	Morris & Essex	86
100	P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guarant'd	87⅞
100	do	87¾
100	Ohio & Miss. R.s3	25⅞
100	do...b3	26
100	H. & St. J. Pf.	112
300	Col., C. & I. C.R.	17
300	do	16¾
10	Dub. & S. C. R.	109¼

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100	Mariposa	8⅛
200	do...b3	8¼
100	W. U. Tel.	33¾
500	Reading	94½
200	L. S. & M. S. R.s3	85¼
2200	Rock Island	105⅛
200	do...s3	105¼
1000	do...s60	104⅞
2500	do	105
700	do...s3	105
1100	do...b3	105
400	do...s3	104⅞
200	Chic. & N.W....s3	72⅞
200	do...b3	73
100	Erie...b3	23½
500	do	23⅛
100	do...b10	23⅝
800	Canada M. Co.	35
100	do	36
100	do...b3	35
100	do...b60	32
500	do	32
100	do	30

MONDAY, Jan. 24—A. M.

In the general Trade of the week past there was some improvement in Foreign Merchandise, especially marked in the business in the leading staples. In Foreign Dry Goods, also, the preparations were on a liberal scale for the early Spring Trade. The Customs duties paid into the Treasury were nearly three millions, or an average of about $500,000 ⅌ day. The Cotton trade is active. The receipts of the week at all the ports were 98,000 and the shipments abroad 51,000 bales. The receipts are now 335,000 bales ahead of last season, and the stocks in the ports 141,000 larger than at the corresponding date last year. Prices at Liverpool show some improvement over the previous week, and in our own market they keep up to above 25½ cents for middling descriptions, and the prospect is that the avails of the whole crop will be larger in the aggregate than for any crop since the war, notwithstanding the lower premium on Gold, which, of course, seriously influences the value in Currency of our Cotton shipments to Europe.

Up to the appearance of the Bank return on Saturday Afternoon, we had not deemed it reliable to quote Money below 7 ⅌ cent. as the rule of the Street, although abundant through the week at 6@7 ⅌ cent. But the addition of five millions more to the Deposit line, without anything like a corresponding employment for Money at Bank, and the numerous offers on Saturday to leave balances on call with the Brokers at 5@6 ⅌ cent. seem to sanction a lower quotation. Call loans are now not over 6 ⅌ cent. as a rule, and Discounts on business short paper 7 per cent. The course of Currency continues very decidedly from the country to the City in settlement of the Domestic Exchanges, and the Banks gain largely in Greenbacks and National Bank Notes. Their Gold Deposits are also heavier than usual, and now reach close on to $40,000,000. Last week the Gold Interest payments at the Treasury fell below the Customs receipts for the first time since the new year. The bulk of the January interest, payable at the New-York Office, has been called for, amounting to the present date to $16,000,000, while the Customs receipts are $7,000,000.

During the week the Stock Exchange moved with less spirit than earlier in the month, and speculation not only halted in the general market, but seemed inclined to a decidedly bearish turn in most of the Western Railways. The action of the Board of the Exchange on Friday in excluding Rock Island Stock from the official dealings because of alleged non-compliance with the rules of the Exchange in creating new capital, seemed to add to this feeling, but on Saturday the abundant Money market and a sudden upward movement in Northwest Preferred at the Board and in Rock Island on the Street wholly reversed the temper of the speculation, and the whole list left off firmer than on Friday night.

The weekly average of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing House of this City for the week ending Saturday last, Jan. 22, compares as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year, to which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates respectively:

Increase in Loans	$491,650
Increase in Specie	1,943,536
Increase in other Legal Tenders	2,370,958
Increase in Deposits	5,083,492
Decrease in Circulation	160,102

	Jan. 23, '69.	Jan. 22, '70.	Jan. 15, '70.
National Capital	$74,057,700	$73,035,000	$73,035,000
Local Capital	9,945,916	12,069,898	12,069,898
Total Capital	$84,003,616	$85,104,898	$85,104,898
Loans	264,954,916	259,592,756	259,101,106
Gold and Gold Notes	28,864,197	39,454,003	37,510,467
Other Legal Tenders	54,022,119	54,619,433	52,248,475
Deposits	197,101,163	207,479,823	202,396,331
Circulation	34,265,946	33,860,721	33,966,823
In Sub-Treasury	86,600,553	81,762,011	83,893,435

The Bank Statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous statement. The Banks owed:

	Jan. 15, '70.	Jan. 22, '70.	Jan. 23, '69.
On deposit	$202,396,331	$207,479,823	$197,101,163
Circulation	33,966,823	33,860,721	34,265,949
Total	$236,363,154	$241,310,544	$231,367,109
25 ⅌ ct. would be	59,090,788	60,327,636	57,841,777
They held: In Gold and Greenbacks	89,758,942	94,073,436	82,886,316
Excess	$30,668,154	$33,745,800	$25,044,539
Rate for money	7 ⅌ cent.	6 ⅌ cent.	7 ⅌ cent.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $5,046,404, against the total entries of $6,070,718 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $2,462,778, against $2,688,096, same week last year. The Exports of Specie, $600,088, against $1,100,144, same week last year. The Customs of the week are $2,875,495. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 17,895 bales.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since July 1, 1869, are as follows, the figures being official to Dec. 1, and since semi-official from the Custom House—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

July	$24,490,166	December	*$20,865,652
August	27,227,202	Jan. 8	4,547,895
September	22,978,432	Jan. 15	4,257,548
October	17,000,219	Jan. 22	5,046,404
November	19,691,197		
Total since July 1			$145,594,712
Against same date 1869			138,886,500
Increase since July 1			$6,708,212

* Unofficial.

The Currency values of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York since July 1, 1869, are as follows:

July	[illegible]	December	*$14,851,116
August	[illegible]	Jan. 8	2,174,519
September	[illegible]	Jan. 15	3,518,756
October	[illegible]	Jan. 22	2,462,778
November	[illegible]		
Total since July 1			$114,401,375
Against same date 1869			87,618,020
Increase since July 1			$26,783,355
Gold, Jan. 22, 1870			120⅝ ⅌ cent.
Gold, Jan. 23, 1869			136¼ ⅌ cent.

* Unofficial.

The Exports of Gold and Silver of all descriptions from New-York since July 1, 1869, are as follows:

July	[illegible]	December	*$1,761,804
August	[illegible]	Jan. 8	482,020
September	[illegible]	Jan. 15	232,922
October	[illegible]	Jan. 22	600,066
November	[illegible]		
Total since July 1			$18,001,141
Against same time 1869			23,841,268
Decrease since July 1			$5,840,127

*Unofficial.

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since July 1, 1869:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
July	$10,503,046	July	$17,384,482
August	14,319,915	August	1,867,983
September	12,504,325	September	4,858,338
October	11,194,156	October	7,715,080
November	9,190,901	November	9,992,989
December	6,996,866	December	2,430,597
Jan. 8	2,349,182	Jan. 8	10,194,506
Jan. 15	2,004,893	Jan. 15	3,583,821
Jan. 22	2,875,495	Jan. 22	2,346,770
Total, 1870	$71,801,481	Total, 1870	$59,824,576
Total, 1869	67,155,724	Total, 1869	59,516,687

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

		Jan. 23, '69.
American Gold Coin	121⅜@120⅛@120¾	136¼
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	115⅝@115⅛	113½
Consolidated 5-20s	114⅛@114⅝	108⅞
U. S. 5 ⅌ cents, 10-40s	112⅝@112¼	108
N. Y. Central & Hudson	92⅜@94	....
N. Y. Cen. & Hudson Scrip	87⅞@88⅝	....
Rock Island	105¼@108¾@103¾@106¼	132¾
Lake Shore	84@85½	96¼
Northwestern	73⅛@72¾@73⅛	83
Reading	94⅛@94½	96⅜
Northwestern Preferred	86⅛@90⅛	88⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	25⅛@26	37
Pacific Mail	42¾@41¼	120
St. Paul Preferred	86⅝@87¼	94¾
St. Paul Common	73⅛@72⅛@73¼	73¾
New Tennessee 6s	47⅞@50@49	67¾
New North Carolina 6s	26@23⅛@24⅛	61⅝
Old Virginia 6s	52⅛@56@55	58⅛
New-Jersey Central	101⅛@98¼	113⅛

The average sales of Gold were a fraction higher than on Friday, 120½@120¼@120½@120⅝@120¾ ⅌ cent. The market was free from excitement, but the inclination, if anything, was in the upward direction. The Customs demand of the day was nearly $700,000, which may have had some influence. The Foreign Exchanges continued firm, and London left off 108⅞@109 ⅌ cent., 60 days, and Paris, f.5.19⅜@f.5.18¾ to the dollar. The Banks show a further increase in their Gold average of $1,943,356, and in Greenbacks, $2,370,958. The general line of Deposits is up $5,083,492, *making nearly thirty millions since the New-Year*. The Banks add $491,650 to their Loans and Discounts on the present statement, and it is believed that their accumulation of National Bank Notes since last Monday is at least equal to their increase in Greenbacks. The Treasury Office received for Customs during the week $2,875,495, and paid out $2,346,770 Gold Interest on the Public Debt.

The Stock Exchange was generally stronger than on Friday. The exclusion of Rock Island Stock from the official dealings created less effect on the general market than the action of the Exchange Board on Friday Afternoon threatened. The Stock itself was exclusively dealt in on the Street and the price advanced to 105¾ ⅌ cent., but without reference to this peculiar movement there was a pretty general advance on the New-York and Western Roads, and a large business done in Northwest Preferred, New-York Central and Scrip, Lake Shore, &c. The Public Funds of the United States were also higher, and the 5-20s of 1867, which govern the market, advanced from 114 to 114⅝ ⅌ cent. The Funds are advanced on the growing and very decided ease in the Money Market and the Bank movement, and speculation in the Railways is promoted by the same cause, even against reported light traffic on the Western lines. In the Miscellaneous Shares there is more business doing in Cumberland, Canton, United States Express, Adams Express and Quicksilver.

After the Boards adjourned, the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, JAN. 22.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	112⅜	112¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	115⅝	115⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	114	114⅝
American Gold Coin	120⅝	120⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	109	109
New Bonds of Tennessee	49⅝	49
North Carolina Bonds, new	24¾	24½
New-York Central and Hudson	92⅝	94
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Certificates	87⅝	88⅜
Reading Railroad	94⅛	94½
Chicago and Rock Island	103⅞	106¼
Northwestern Common	72⅝	73½
Northwestern Preferred	88⅞	90½
Pacific Mail Company	41⅝	41¼
St. Paul Preferred	86⅝	87¼
St. Paul Common	72⅛	73¼
Lake Shore	84⅝	85½
Erie	23⅝	23¾
Ohio and Mississippi	25⅝	26
New-Jersey Central	99⅞	98½

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent. reg'd, 1881	117⅝	5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	114⅛
6 ⅌ cent. coup., 1881	118	5-20 coupons, 1867	114⅝
5-20 registered, 1862	114⅛	5-20 coupons, 1868	114⅝
5-20 coupons, 1862	115⅛	10-40 registered	111⅝
5-20 coupons, 1864	114⅛	10-40 coupon	112¼
5-20 coupons, 1865	114⅛	6's Currency	110⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, ex coup.	56	Connecticut 6s	98
Tennessee 6s, N. B.	49	Rhode Island 6s	98
Virginia 6s, ex coup.	54½	Alabama 5s	63
Virginia 6s, N. B.	61	Alabama 8s	94
Georgia 6s	81	Ohio 6 ⅌ cent., 1875	98
N. Carolina 6s	40¼	Ohio 6 ⅌ cent., 1881	100
N. Carolina 6s, N. B.	24⅛	Ohio 6 ⅌ cent., 1886	100
S. Carolina 6s	79	Indiana 5 ⅌ cent	x 97
S. Carolina 6s, N. B.	76½	N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan	108
S. Car. 6s, April & Oct	78	N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan	108
Missouri 6s	87⅛	N. Y. 7s, Canal L., '70	101
Louisiana 6s, L. B.	64½		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	89	Gt. West. 2d, '93	77
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	87⅞	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	75
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	87	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	70
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n.	87	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	99
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	Gal. & Chic. 2d	91
Erie 1st Ext.	93	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	95½
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79	89½	Morris & Essex 1st	99
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '80	78½	Morris & Essex 2d	95
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88	72½	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	93
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st,'77	83	N. J. Cen. New B'ds	98
Hud. R. 7s, 1st, '69-70	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d	94
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	103	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d	89
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75	100	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	88
Harlem 1st	98	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	72½
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82	117	Chic. & Alton 1st	99
Chic., B. & Q. 8 ⅌c. 1st	105½	Chic. & Alton Inc.	87¾
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d	94	Ohio & Miss. 1st	92
M. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌c.	97½	Ohio & Miss. Cons'd	79
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by M o.	91	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	92
Cen. Pac. Bonds	91½	Peninsula R. Bonds	90
Union Pac. 1st Bonds	81	St. L. & Iron Mt. Bs.	82½
Alton & T. H. 1st	92	Mil. & St. Paul 1st 8s	104
Alton & T. H. 2d pref.	81	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	91½
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	73	Mil. & St. Paul 1st	88
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	95	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	82
Chic. & N. W. Ex'n Bs.	85	Mar. & Cin. 1st	93
Chic. & N. W. 1st	93	Chic. & Mil. 1st	87
Consol'd 7 ⅌ c. conv	91	Col., C. & Ind. 1st	70½
Han. & St. Jo. L. G'ts	106	Col., C. & Ind. 2d	68
Lack. & West. Bonds	96	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	95
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	92	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	80
Tol. & Wab. Equip. Bs	73¼	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	79

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	132	Fast River	104
Manhattan	143	Nassau	103
Merchants'	120	Shoe and Leather	147½
Union	125	Continental	98
America	143	St. Nicholas	118
City	210	Commonwealth	109
Phenix	106	Importers' & Traders'	138
North River	96	Park	160½
Tradesmen's	153	Central National	106
American Exchange	112	Fourth National	101
Bank of the Republic	120	Ninth National	107½
Bank of N. America	100	Tenth National	106¼
Irving	112	Oriental	150
Metropolitan	134	B'krs' & Brokrs' Ass.	105¾

The President of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Company makes the following statement of the business and capital of the Road, and asks the stockholders for authority to create $828,000 new Common Stock to pay part of the recent dividends, which cannot all be spared in cash, though earned:

The earnings of the Company for 1869 were		$7,250,668
Operating expenses		4,229,882
Net earnings		$3,020,786
Interest on mortgage debt		1,246,582
Applicable to dividends		$1,774,204
Amount of preferred stock		9,744,268
Amount of common stock		7,665,104
Total preferred and common stock		$17,409,372

The property of the Company is represented by:

Mortgage bonds		$17,132,500
Preferred stock	$9,744,268	
Common stock	7,665,104	
Proposed increase	828,900	18,238,272
936 miles cost		$35,370,772

or $37,800 per mile.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA offers its First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds at 95, free of tax. Many parties who have carefully examined the merits of these securities prefer them to any other in the market. They are now selling quite as rapidly as the Company can use the money in finishing the road. Pamphlets and full information may be obtained, and subscriptions will be received, at the Company's offices, No. 32 Pine-street, New-York, at the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-street, and at Howes & Macy's, No. 30 Wall-street. W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.

☞ A CARD.

Having learned that there is a report in circulation to the effect that our house had failed, we beg to assure our friends that said report is *utterly untrue*. A similarity between the name of our firm and that of another has caused the circulation of the report alluded to.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD EIGHT PER CENT. LAND GRANT MORTGAGE BONDS.

The undersigned offer for sale a limited amount of the above-named bonds. They are receivable at par by the Company in payment for any of its lands sold at scheduled prices. The lands are pledged for the redemption of the bonds, and consist of 466,000 acres of choice locations, situated mostly in the Des Moines Valley, (Iowa,) and are estimated to realize enough to nearly or quite cancel the whole issue of bonds, in addition to the security of the Road. Price, 90 per cent. For further particulars inquire of

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 22, 1870.

A meeting of the Produce Exchange will be held on Monday, 24th inst., at 12:45 P. M., to receive the report of the Committee appointed to attend the General Convention of the "Commercial Union" on canal affairs, held at Rochester, Jan. 19, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	5	Hides, bdls	40
Beeswax, pkgs	5	Leather, sides	8,537
Cotton, bales	1,737	Sp. Turpentine, bbls	507
Cottonseed, bags	258	Resin, bbls	421
Copper, bbls	100	Petroleum, Ref., bbls	256
Copper, cakes	34	Pork, bbls	1,463
Dried Fruit, pkgs	216	Beef, pkgs	2,798
Eggs, bbls	392	Cutmeats, pkgs	1,180
Ginseng, pkgs	351	Lard, pkgs	240
Flour, bbls	7,387	Cheese, pkgs	954
Cornmeal, bags	3,875	Butter, pkgs	2,399
Wheat, bushels	31,380	Dressed Hogs, No	700
Corn, bushels	2,570	Tallow, pkgs	8
Barley, bushels	12,800	Peanuts, bags	402
Oats, bushels	6,680	Rice, pkgs	29
Malt, bushels	5,282	Starch, pkgs	1,500
Peas, bushels	570	Tobacco, hhds	11
Flaxseed, bushels	10	Tobacco, bxs. & cases	254
Beans, bushels	870	Whisky, bbls	1,216
Hops, bales	148	Wool, bales	418
Hemp, bales	8	Oil Cake, pkgs	85

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *City of Brooklyn*, for Liverpool—418 tierces Beef, 1,369 bales Cotton, 55,068 lbs. Tallow, 171 cases Fire Arms, 3 cases Shells, 401,491 lbs. Bacon, 257 bbls. Pork, 100,140 lbs. Lard, 11,500 lbs. Grease, 229,960 lbs. Cheese, 2 bbls Flour, 3 boxes Clocks, 3,000 lbs. Cotton Seed Cake, 100 cases Sarsaparilla, 300 bbls. Apples.

By the steamer *Europa*, for Glasgow—87,500 lbs. Tallow, 8 hhds. Tobacco, 4,980 bbls. Flour, 32 casks Fish-foots, 10 cases Canned Fruit, 107 bbls. Pegs, 60 bbls. Apples, 1,200 Staves, 15 bags Seed, 24 bales Hog Hair, 6,300 lbs. Bacon, 6,300 lbs. Ham, 28 cases Sewing Machines, 30 cases Machinery, 41,307 lbs. Oil Cake, 33,736 bushels Wheat, 94 bags Waste.

By the bark *Neptune*, for Queenstown—23,822 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Village Queen*, for Havre—567 bales Cotton, 47 bags Sea Island Cotton, 500 bbls. Fish Roes, 308 half bbls. Fish Roes; 17 hhds. Quercitron Bark, 650 bags Quercitron Bark, 70 bales Tobacco, 5 hhds. Tobacco, 21 casks Whale Oil, 41 logs Maple, 25 bbls. Beef, 60 boxes Bromine, 61 cases canded Fruit, 20 cases Machinery, 2 cases Straw Hats, 50 boxes Jewellers' Ashes, 185 logs Red Cedar, 2 casks Bark, 74,043 lbs. Hops, 60 bbls. Flour.

By the brig *Bravo*, for Marseilles—4,800 Staves, 30 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 2,636 bags Peanuts, 542 bbls. Resin, 15,743 lbs. Lard, 1,000 casks Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer *Union*, for Bremen—106,997 lbs. Bacon, 6 casks Oil of Sassafras, 110 bbls. Pork, 90,340 lbs. Cheese, 9 bales Skins, 1,053 bales Cotton, 7,754 bushels Wheat, 26 cases Essence Oil, 216 casks Alumnia, 4 bbls. Carriage Rims, 77 bbls. Whalebone, 32 bales Tobacco, 4 bbls. Pop Corn, 49,514 lbs. Tallow, 8 cases Relief, 4 cases Resolvent, 3 cases Agricultural Implements, 300 tierces Beef, 4 hhds. Tobacco, 16 casks Tobacco.

ASHES—Continue in limited request at $7 25@$7 50 for Pots, and $9 25@$9 75 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—There has been more inquiry for Rio, and sales have been reported of 3,850 bags by the *E. Rowe*, and 490 bags by the *South America*, on private terms. Market firm. In other descriptions the dealings have been unimportant. We quote: Java at 21½c.@22½c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@20c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18½c.; Rio, 9c.@13c. in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@17c.; Singapore, 19c.@20c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@19c.; Manila, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 16c.@18½c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@9¾c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—The demand has been quite moderate at about previous prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,051 bales, including 114 bales to shippers, 1,041 bales to spinners, 696 bales to speculators and 200 bales in transit. Also, 1,300 bales for forward delivery, including 100 bales, basis Low Middling, January, at 24 11-16c.; 200 bales, basis Low Middling, February, 24¾c.; 200 bales, basis Low Middling, March, 25¼c.@25⅜c.; 300 bales, basis Low Middling, April, 25⅜c.; 400 bales, basis Low Middling, May, 25⅝c.; 100 bales, basis Low Middling, June, 25⅞c. ⅌ lb. Messrs. Cornwall & Zerega, in their circular of this date, review the week's business thus: "Our market for the week has been steady, closing quiet, with quotations on the grades under Low Middling irregular and barely maintained. The improvement in the Liverpool and Manchester advices has kept our market steady, notwithstanding the continued heavy receipts at the ports. There is a full supply of Cotton offering, but good grades are scarce, while stained Cotton and low grades are abundant. The total sales for the week have been 14,569 bales, including 5,254 bales to exporters, 5,299 bales to spinners, 1,535 bales to speculators, and 2,481 bales in transit. The demand for future delivery continues active. The sales on "basis Low Middling" have been—for January, 1,025 bales at 24½c.@25c.; for February, 3,100 bales at 24¾c.@25c.; for March, 1,500 bales at 25⅛c.@25⅜c.; for April, 1,800 bales at 25⅜c.@25½c.; for May, 1,250 bales at 25⅝c.@25¾c.; for June, 1,550 bales at 25⅞c.@26c. The exports from this port for the week have been, to Liverpool, 4,747 bales; to Bremen, 127 bales; total, 4,874 bales. The exports from all ports for the week have been, to Liverpool, 29,621 bales; to the Continent, 20,688 bales; total, 50,309 bales. The receipts at the ports continue heavy, and estimates of the amount of crop are being increased. There are few who now estimate the crop at less than 2,750,000 bales, while many estimates are in excess of these figures."

Closing prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	New-Or.	Texas.
Ordinary	23	23⅛	23⅛	23¼
Good Ordinary	24	24⅛	24⅜	24⅜
Low Middling	24⅞	25	25⅛	25⅛
Middling	25⅜	25½	25⅝	26⅛
Good Middling	26	26⅛	26¼	26¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	18,244
Receipts last week	16,150
Receipts the preceding week	34,353
Receipts since Sept. 1	389,019
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,800
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	638,720
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	36,866
Export clearances since our last	3,086
Exports since Sept. 1	170,672
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	331,856
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,479
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1869	238,587
Estimated stock here	64,000

Movements of Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1 to latest dates	1,597,200
Receipts same time in 1868-69	1,265,000
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	2,200,557
Receipts at all ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Exports from Sept. 1 to latest dates	842,900
Exports same time in 1868-69	662,600
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1869	1,447,643
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the ports, latest dates	469,500
Estimated stock at ports same time in 1868	325,100
Estimated stock Sept. 1, 1869	11,090
Estimated stock Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Crop of 1868-69	2,000,557
Crop of 1867-68	2,430,835
Crop of 1866-67	1,951,286

The receipts and exports of Cotton at the shipping ports in each week since Sept. 1, and for the corresponding weeks of the two last Cotton years, have been as follows:

Bales for the week ending	1867-68.		1868-69.		1869-70.	
	Rec'ts.	Ex'ts.	Rec'ts.	Ex'ts.	Rec'ts.	Ex'ts.
Sept. 5	4,523	1,268	4,150	2,560	3,432	1,353
Sept. 12	5,960	2,378	11,384	1,375	11,206	1,236
Sept. 19	8,170	1,846	14,673	2,081	26,306	1,337
Sept. 26	12,826	1,433	29,311	4,702	48,341	4,979
Oct. 3	18,073	1,441	34,799	8,874	54,628	9,813
Oct. 10	24,364	2,556	44,066	16,846	59,320	20,506
Oct. 17	31,714	5,691	52,522	10,647	67,555	34,916
Oct. 24	34,040	12,299	57,603	14,597	77,383	34,953
Oct. 31	45,396	7,891	66,471	30,101	76,318	51,269
Nov. 7	61,597	39,076	74,256	36,159	95,266	35,989
Nov. 14	59,445	30,082	73,360	45,272	93,045	55,858
Nov. 21	78,238	27,195	72,648	48,233	80,036	46,808
Nov. 28	84,872	44,216	74,949	51,310	85,239	69,727
Dec. 5	76,746	55,386	89,923	64,010	99,767	73,079
Dec. 12	89,000	42,919	86,744	47,573	98,480	62,049
Dec. 19	104,855	68,930	80,012	51,424	111,010	64,801
Dec. 26	94,587	73,885	79,898	43,278	113,819	69,304
Jan. 2	99,982	60,942	85,449	71,173	109,577	55,927
Jan. 9	79,450	47,982	65,747	41,860	101,630	47,417
Jan. 16	76,896	70,386	72,256	37,445	88,743	42,431
Jan. 23	83,028	67,524	80,783	33,109	95,399	50,625

Messrs. Easton & Co. have favored us with the annexed statistics of the Cotton movement of the season thus far:

Received by Telegraph Friday Evening.

	Receipts.	Stock.	Exp'rts to Gt. Britain.	Exp'rts to Continent.
New-Orleans	46,449	177,464	11,995	16,504
Mobile	6,457	69,282	1,024	
Galveston	6,822	46,807	2,396	2,409
Florida	319			
Savannah	16,158	69,668	7,512	2,259
Charleston	6,530	28,080		1,340
New-York	7,758	62,268	14,747	127
Boston, Phil. & Balt.	4,906	16,000		310
Total this week	95,399	469,569	27,676	22,949
Previously reported	1,501,777		513,075	279,172
To'l since Sept. 1, '69	1,597,176	469,569	540,751	302,121
Same time last year	1,264,921	325,112	399,779	262,847

Statistical Position.

	1870.	1869.
Stock in Liverpool	341,000	294,730
Afloat from India	61,000	102,000
Afloat from America	141,000	130,000
Stock in London	115,679	149,050
Afloat for London	40,000	59,000
Stock in Havre	62,330	27,275
Afloat for Havre	55,411	22,773
Stock in Bremen	7,281	7,922
Afloat for Bremen	15,020	12,518
Stock in United States ports	469,569	325,112
Stock in the interior towns	104,113	67,713
Total	1,410,311	1,248,133
Increase in visible supply		162,178

Stock of Cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills, now 85,000 bales, same time 1869 95,000 bales. Middling Orleans, now 11⅞d., then 11¾d.

Stock in the Interior Towns, Jan. 14.

	1870.	1869.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga.	20,923	10,019
Columbus, Ga.	16,124	14,113
Macon, Ga.	18,077	12,808
Selma, Ala.	8,128	7,500
Montgomery, Ala.	16,528	12,870
Memphis, Tenn.	21,143	8,793
Nashville, Tenn.	3,394	1,610
Total	104,113	67,713

FLOUR AND MEAL—A more active call has been noted for State and Western Flour, chiefly for the low grades, which have been sought after by export buyers, in part for forward delivery. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 11,200 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western, here, at $4 60@$4 90; very inferior to good Extra State at $5 15@$5 50; good to choice Spring Extra State at $5 50@$6, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at $5 20@$5 50 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 60@$4 90
Extra State	5 15@ 6 00
Extra Indiana, Illinois, &c.	5 00@ 7 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 20@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 50@ 7 50
Extra City, shipping	5 25@ 6 25
Extra Genesee	6 10@ 7 50
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	5 85@ 9 25

Southern Flour has been more active at stronger prices; sales have been reported since our last of 1,250 bbls., in lots, at $5 40@$6 for poor to fair Ordinary, and $6@$10 for Ordinary to very choice Extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand at $4 25@$5 15 for inferior to choice ⅌ bbl.; sales 330 bbls. Cornmeal continues in moderate request at about $4 50@$5 for Western, $4 50@$4 70 for Jersey, and $4 90@$4 95 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 200 bbls. Buckwheat Flour has been very quiet at $2 70@$3 15 ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more freely purchased, mainly for export, though partly for milling and on speculation, at a sharp advance in prices, closing strong and buoyant for desirable lots. Sales have been reported since our last of 88,500 bushels, including White Western at $1 45@$1 48; Red and Amber Western at $1 25@$1 33; No. 2 Spring at $1 15@$1 20, the latter rate for very choice Milwaukee in store; No. 3 Spring at $1 13@$1 13½; damaged Spring at 95c.@$1; White Genesee at $1 55@$1 60; Amber State at $1 30@$1 32 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in more request at decidedly firmer prices, closing in favor of sellers, on a light offering, especially of dry. Sales have been reported since our last of 69,000 bushels at $1 05@$1 07½ for Old Mixed Western, in store and afloat; 92c.@$1 for New Mixed Western; $1@$1 04 for Yellow, and $1 03@$1 06 for White Jersey and Southern, ⅌ bushel. Rye has been in slack request at 95c.@98c. for Western and Jersey; 98c.@$1 for State, in small lots, ⅌ bushel. For delivery on the opening of the Hudson River, sound State was offered at $1, but the best bid made was 91c. ⅌ bushel. Barley dull and irregular; sales have been reported since our last of 6,300 bushels, including two-rowed State at $1, and Canada West, part at $1 10 for Ordinary, ⅌ bushel. Barley Malt continues in very moderate request at from $1@$1 45, the latter rate for very choice Canada West, ⅌ bushel; sales 3,400 bushels. Oats have been in rather light demand at former prices; sales have been reported since our last of 35,000 bushels, in lots, at 58c.@60c. for Mixed Western; 61c.@61½c. for Ohio; 61c.@63 for State; 56c.@60c. for Jersey, Pennsylvania and Southern, ⅌ bushel. The export clearances have been 4,980 bbls. Flour, and 33,736 bushels Wheat for Glasgow; 23,822 bushels Wheat for Queenstown; 60 bbls. Flour for Havre, and 7,754 bushels Wheat for Bremen.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in fair demand at from 80c.@90c. for shipping, and 95c.@$1 20 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw is salable and steady at 70c.@$1 15 for Short and Long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The receipts of the past ten days have been 110,329 Hides; sales 74,500 Hides and 500 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. Hull & Co., 27,300 Dry Buenos Ayres, part to arrive, 21¾@24 lbs., 22½c.@22¾c., gold, selected; 3,500 Dry Montevideo, 21½@22 lbs., 22c., gold, selected; 6,000 Dry Rio Grande, 20½@21 lbs., 22½c., gold, selected; 4,500 Dry California, 22@24 lbs., 20½c.@20½c.; gold, selected; 2,000 Dry African, 10 lbs., on private terms; 3,800 Dry Central American, 18@23 lbs., on private terms; 700 Dry Acapulco, 21 lbs., 22½c., currency, as they run; 650 Dry Vera Cruz, 17@19 lbs., on private terms; 3,000 Dry Tampico, 21 lbs., on private terms; 450 Sisal, 20@22 lbs., on private terms; 1,000 Dry West India, 16@20 lbs., on private terms; 3,000 Dry Matamoras, 26 lbs., on private terms; 500 Dry Mexican Kips, 12 lbs., on private terms; 9,500 Dry Texas, 22@24 lbs., 20½c.@21½c., currency, as they run; 1,600 Wet-salted Rio Grande, (part to arrive,) 45@50 lbs., 12c., gold, selected; 600 Wet-salted California, 50 lbs., private terms; 1,700 Wet-salted Matamoras, 48 lbs., private terms; 2,200 Wet-salted Texas, 60@70 lbs., 10½c.@11½c., currency, as they run; 2,500 City Slaughter, 70@80 lbs., 10½c.@10¾c., currency, selected; 490 bales Calcutta Buffalo, private terms; 10 bales Slaughter Cow, 10 lbs., private terms. The stock on hand is 34,200 Hides and 925 bales, (same time last year, 18,000 Hides,) as follows: 23,800 Dry Buenos Ayres, 2,400 Dry Montevideo, 1,500 Dry California, 2,800 Dry Central American, 400 Dry Maracaibo, 1,000 Dry and Salted Mexican, 2,000 Dry and Salted Texas, &c., 1,000 Wet-salted Rio Grande Cow, 925 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

HOPS—Have been quiet, but quoted steady, including New-York at 20c.@28c.; Eastern at 16c.@23c.; Ohio at 15c.@22c.; Michigan, 15c.@22c.; Wisconsin, 18c.@25c.; Yearlings, 6c.@10c.; Old Olds, 2c.@3c. ⅌ lb. Receipts to-day, 198 bales; exports, 74,043 lbs. for Havre.

LEATHER—Hemlock-tanned Sole has met with a ready sale at firm prices. Oak has been in fair request and steady. Rough Leather has attracted rather more attention at uniform rates. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 29c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29½c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 26c.@28c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock, in the Rough, 35c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 36c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 40c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Heavy, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Light, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 21c.@23c.; Southern Rough, all weights, 28c.@32c., ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—The market has been quiet, but prices have been maintained. We quote: New Crop Porto Rico at 45c.@65c.; Cuba at 28c.@45c.; English Islands at 34c.@50c.; New-Orleans at 65c.@80½c. ⅌ gallon.

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	28c.@32c.	....
Cuba, Clayed	30c.@38c.	40c.@44c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	35c.@40c.	44c.@48c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	42c.@45c.	45c.@55c.
Porto Rico	45c.@65c.	
English Islands	34c.@50c.	30c.@50c.
New-Orleans	....	65c.@81c.

NAVAL STORES—The feature of the day's business has been the very extensive speculative movement in Tar, both here and at Wilmington, at advanced prices; sales having been reported since our last, of 7,962 bbls. here, including 2,100 bbls. Washington, at $2 37½@$2 40, chiefly at $2 40; and 5,862 bbls. Wilmington at from $2 70@$3 25, the latter rate for extra sizes; also some 7,000 bbls. at Wilmington, at equal to the same range of prices ⅌ bbl., the bulk of the available stock thus passing under speculative control, and the market closing strong and buoyant. Resin has been in fair demand at steady rates; sales, 3,200 bbls., Strained, part here at $2 05, and part to arrive on private terms; also, 490 bbls. No. 2 to Pale within our previous range. The export clearances have been 542 bbls. for Marseilles. Crude Turpentine has been dull and nominal. Spirits Turpentine has been in reduced supply and moderately inquired for at from 45½c.@46½c. for merchantable, the latter rate on this side, ⅌ gallon; sales 176 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 45½c.@47c. ⅌ gallon; Crude, nominally $3 75@$4; Resin, $2@$8 50 ⅌ 280 lbs., the latter for Choice White; Tar, $2 35@$2 75; Pitch, $2 40@$2 60 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—The market has been inactive but prices have not varied remarkably. We quote: Crude Whale at 72½c.@85c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale, 90c.@95c.; Crude Sperm at $1 55; Unbleached Sperm at $1 75; Bleached Sperm at $1 80; Lard Oil at $1 35@$1 50; Red Oil at 80c.@93c.; Linseed Oil at 90c.@93c., in casks and barrels; Olive Oil at $1 40; Menhaden at 67c.@67½c.; Spermaceti at 40½c.@41c.; Extra Refined Seal, $1@$1 05 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—The day has been a dull one in the oil trade. Holders have not been disposed to make any further important concessions, and buyers have been unwilling to operate freely on the basis of prevailing figures. Crude, in bulk, has been quiet and weak, on the basis of 17c., in bulk, here; 21¾c.@22c. in shipping order; and 21¼c.@21½c., in shipping order, at Philadelphia, ⅌ gallon. The receipts of Crude here were — bbls. At Philadelphia 660 bbls. arrived. Refined Oil has been in limited demand, and rather less firm. Sales have been reported of 1,800 bbls. Standard White, for January delivery, at 31¾c.@32c.; 500 bbls. do., for February, at 31½c. and 12,500 bbls. do., February to June, at about 32½c. ⅌ gallon. Also at Philadelphia, 1,000 bbls. Standard White for January delivery, at 30¾c. ⅌ gallon. The receipts of Refined Oil here have been 256 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 1,890 bbls. The export clearances have been 1,000 cases. Standard White, in cases, is in rather better request at 37½c.@39c.; Prime White, 38½c.@40c. ⅌ gallon; sales, 1,200 cases. Naphtha continues quiet at 10½c.@11c., in bbls., and 16½c.@17½c., as extremes, in cases, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS.—Pork has been less freely offered and has been in pretty fair demand at firmer prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 600 bbls., in lots, at $27 50@$28 12½, chiefly at $28 for New Mess; $24@24 50 for Western Prime Mess; $27@$27 25 for Thin Mess, ⅌ bbl. Also, 1,250 bbls. New Mess, seller's option, March, at $28 ⅌ bbl. Dressed Hogs continue in moderate demand at from 11c.@11½c. for very inferior to choice Western, and 12¼c.@12¾c. for City, ⅌ lb. Cutmeats are in moderate request at unaltered rates; sales have been confined to 140 pkgs., at 11c.@12c. for Sweet-pickled Shoulders, and 14c.@15c. for Sweet-pickled Hams, ⅌ lb. Bacon is in active demand, in part for forward delivery, and mainly for export, at advancing rates; sales 800 boxes, including Cumberland at 14c. here, and 13½c. at Chicago; Short Rib at 15c.@15½c. here, and 14½c. at Chicago; Long Clear at 15½c., and Short Clear at 16¼c.@16½c. ⅌ lb. Lard has been in more demand, especially for forward delivery, at decidedly higher prices; sales have been reported of 425 tierces and bbls., in lots, at from 16½c.@18c. for No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 16¾c.@17c. for City and 16¾c.@17½c. for fair to strictly prime Steam, ⅌ lb.; also 1,900 tierces prime Steam, including February delivery, at 17c.@17¼c., chiefly at the latter price, and March at 17½c., all sellers' options, ⅌ lb. Beef is in demand and steady at $9@$14 for Plain Mess, and $12@$17 for Extra do., and $4@$8 for inferior grades, ⅌ bbl.; sales 225 bbls. Tierce Beef is inactive, including New Prime Mess at from $25@$27, and India Mess at $27@$30 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams have been in fair demand at $31 50@$33 75 for New, ⅌ bbl.; sales 280 bbls. Butter is in moderate request, including State, inferior to prime, at 30c.@42c.; Fancy, 43c.@48c., and Western, ordinary to prime, 18c.@32c. ⅌ lb.; the receipts to-day were 2,399 pkgs. Cheese is in slack demand at from 10c.@18c., as the extremes, for very Common to Fancy Factory; the receipts to-day were 954 boxes.

SKINS—Goat have been sought after rather more freely, and the recent sales include 120 bales Mexican, 100 bales Curacoa, 120 bales Payta, 50 bales East India tanned Sheep and Goat, and 12 bales Peruvian tanned Goat; and to arrive, 124 bales East India and 24 bales tanned, all on private terms. Receipts—163 bales Curacoa, 123 bales Algoa Bay, 2 bales Tampico, and 45 bales from Brazos. We quote: Tampico, 53c.@55c., Matamoras, 53c.@55c., Vera Cruz, 50c.@52½c., gold, ⅌ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 45c.@50c., Payta, 45c.@47½c., Curacoa, 47c.@50c., Cape, 40c.@45c., Madras, each, 75c.@77½c., Patna, each, 50c.@55c., currency, ⅌ lb. Deer have been inactive, sales having been reported of only 4,000 lbs. Texas and Southern at 32c.@33c. Receipts—60 bales Para, 9 bales Porto Cabello, and 46 bales from Aspinwall. We quote: Honduras, 40c.@44c., San Juan, 40c.@41c., Bolivar, 31c.@32c., Sisal, 45c.@48c., Vera Cruz, 40c.@44c., Chagres, 45c.@48c., Porto Cabello, 30c.@33c., Para, 47c.@50c., gold, ⅌ lb.; Southern and Texas, 30c.@33c., currency, ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Have been unusually dull to-day, the reported sales having been confined to small lots at about previous nominal quotations. Fair to good refining grades of Cuba at 9¾c.@10¼c.; fair to very good grocery grades at 10½c.@11¼c.; very good to choice grocery grades at 11¼c.@11½c. ⅌ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 10½c.@12½c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10½c.@11c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars are in slack demand, ranging from 13¼c.@14½c., as the extremes, ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 60,000 lbs. Tallow at 9¾c.@10¼c.; also, 35,000 lbs. Stearine at 16c.@17½c., and 11,000 lbs. Grease at 8c.@11c. ⅌ lb.

WHALEBONE—Has been in demand and steady; 3,000 lbs. Arctic sold, for export, at 85c., gold, ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been dull and heavy. Sales 225 bbls., in lots, at $1@$1 02 ⅌ gallon; receipts 1,216 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The day's business has been on a moderate scale, at about steady rates. For Liverpool there were taken 650 bales Cotton, by steam, at ⅝d. ⅌ lb.; 100 bales Hops, at 5-16d. ⅌ lb., 23,500 bushels Wheat, at 5¼d. ⅌ bushel; 100 tierces Beef, at 3s. 9d. ⅌ tierce; 124 pkgs. Lard and 650 boxes Bacon, at 25s. ⅌ ton. For London, 1,400 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 1½d. ⅌ bbl., and 100 bales Hops, by steamer, at ¼d. ⅌ lb. For Glasgow, 47,000 bushels Wheat, at 6d. by sail and 6½d. by steam, ⅌ bushel. For a Continental port, direct, a vessel from Philadelphia, with 3,000 bbls. Crude Petroleum, at 4s. ⅌ bbl.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 24, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Waller, Hamilton, Miss Blanche De Bar, and Miss Fanny Morant.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
BUY BLAS. Leading characters by Mr. Charles Fechter, Mr. Shewell, Miss Carlotta Le Clercq, and Mrs. Bradshaw.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OURS. Leading characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon and Miss Mestayer.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
JOCRISSE, THE JUGGLER, &c. Leading character by Mr. George L. Boniface.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
SURF. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Mrs. Gilbert.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
PAUL PRY and JACQUES STROP. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE DE GEROLSTEIN. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
BUCK, BUCK,—HOW MANY HORNS, (Pantomime.)

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
Afternoon—WILLIAM TELL. Evening—IXION. Large collection of curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

CHAPEL OF THE HOWARD MISSION.
No. 40 New Bowery.
CONCERT. By Miss Charlotte V. Hutchings and the Nunn Brothers' orchestra.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

In the French Corps Legislatif, on Saturday, M. Theirs made a speech in opposition to the Commercial Treaties....The strike at Le Creuzot is said to have ended, all disorders having been repressed by the troops dispatched to the district....An amnesty for offences against the Press will soon be issued, and a proposed new law regulating journalism is to be submitted to the Corps Legislatif....The trial of Rochefort was concluded on Saturday and resulted in his conviction. He was sentenced to an imprisonment of six months, a fine of 3,000 francs and a deprivation of his political rights, although he still remains a Deputy....In the Ecumenical Council on Saturday a protracted debate took place on the Syllabus. At two of the sessions last week monitory circulars were distributed, enjoining upon the members "absolute secrecy and brevity of discourse." The Archbishop of Paris on Wednesday delivered a discourse which is said to have been "full of moderation and wisdom," and for which he was congratulated by many of the fathers. A petition against the excesses of laymen has been numerously signed by the clergy present....The exposition of Roman arts is to be opened on the 15th of next month, and articles will be received until the 2d.....Advices received in London from Baker's Expedition up to Jan. 1, are to the effect that the party had arrived at the head waters of the Nile, and were all in good health....The London *Times* of Saturday, in discussing the French Commercial Treaty, demonstrates from it the necessity of absolute free trade....Hon. John Rose, late Minister of Finance of the Dominion, but now of London, has been knighted by the Queen....The final arguments in the case of the Quebec Marine Insurance Company against the Commercial Bank of Canada, concerning the propeller *West*, were made before the Lords, in London, on Saturday. The decision was reserved.

CONGRESS.

The Senate was not in session on Saturday. In the House the day was devoted to a general discussion on the State of the Union in Committee of the Whole. About fifty members were present. Mr. Stokes opened the debate with a speech on Tennessee politics and the standing of Governor Senter. He was followed by Mr. Moore, of Illinois, in favor of the removal of the capital westward. Mr. Kerr spoke at length, arraigning the Republican Party for a maladministration of public affairs, Mr. Logan addressed the Committee on the capital removal, and Mr. Beck made a speech strongly advocating economy in public expenditures and a reduction of the tax on the producing interest of the country. The latter discussed at length the currency and financial questions, and attacked the national banking system, terming it a "swindle." Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin, followed in reply to Messrs. Moore and Logan, speaking against the removal of the capital. At 4:30 P. M. the Committee rose and the House adjourned till to-day.

GENERAL.

In the Assembly, at Albany, on Saturday, but little business was done. Resolutions were adopted to investigate the affairs of the Hudson River Bridge Company, and requiring the Police Commissioners of this City to report the amount of fines collected from patrolmen, and their disposition. The bill for constructing new gas works in New-York passed to a third reading, and the bill giving increased pay to department clerks was rejected. The Assembly adjourned until to-day. The Senate was not in session.

The Department of State, at Washington, has received from the United States Consul, at Amoy, China, copies of an important order from the Foreign Board at Pekin, to the Commissioners of Customs at treaty ports, in regard to the lawful emigration of Chinese to the Pacific coast. The opinion is expressed that Hong Kong will be the only port from which it will be profitable in the future to ship coolies.

The recognition of the leaders of the Red River insurrection by the Hudson's Bay Company as the only legitimate Government in Winnepeg, has, it is said, excited some comment in Washington. It is announced that a bill will be passed at the next session of the Dominion Parliament to construct a Canada Pacific Railway, so as to change the desire for annexation now gaining ground among the Red River people; and it is thought the Home Government will guarantee dividends on the stock.

The office furniture in Cincinnati, Ohio, of R. M. Pomeroy, now under arrest in this City, was seized on Saturday by parties who had furnished it on credit. Goods consigned to him have also been seized. It is supposed that he was attempting to carry on business under the name of R. M. Pomeroy & Co., whose house closed on the 1st inst.

The game of billiards played in San Francisco, on Friday evening, for the benefit of the orphan asylums, between Deery and Dion, resulted in favor of the latter by a score of 1,500 to 573. The attendance was large, and the sum netted for the charities a handsome one.

The total shipment of treasure from San Francisco for the year past is estimated at $41,000,000.

The trial of Bohner and Van Borden Burg for the murder of the Peightal family was concluded at Huntington, Penn., on Tuesday, and resulted in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. They were both sentenced to be hanged.

The sentence of Hiram Powers, who murdured a man named Shaw in Lewis County, this State, some time ago, and who was recently sentenced to be hung on the 4th of February, has been commuted for life. He was accordingly sent to Auburn Prison on Thursday.

In a disturbance which occurred on Tuesday night at Graham's Turnout, S. C., on the Northwestern Railroad, between a number of the men attached to Reynold's Menagerie, which was exhibiting at that place, and some of the citizens, Mr. G. T. Daryan was shot and instantly killed by one of the men, named Chavers. The cause of the difficulty is not known, it is said, and the murderer is yet at large.

Ellis B. Pitcher, a prominent citizen of Rhode Island, committed suicide at Providence, in that State, on Friday night, by shooting himself. Family afflictions and the failure of a firm for which he had indorsed largely are supposed to have unsettled his mind and led to the commission of the fatal deed.

The Maine Legislature has finally decided to attend the Peabody funeral at Portland.

William S. Rockwell, a prominent citizen of Georgia, at one time United States Judge of that State, the Lieutenant Grand Commander of Masons for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States and Past Grand Master of Georgia, died yesterday in Hartford County, Maryland.

Prince Arthur attended church at Washington yesterday at the Church of the Epiphany. He was attended by his suite and the members of the British Ministry, and occupied the pew of the English Minister, who, with his wife, was also present.

A. Goodwin, ex-City Treasurer of Terra Haute, Ind., committed suicide on Saturday by shooting himself. Cause assigned, intemperance and pecuniary troubles.

The Town Hall in Webster, Mass., was burned on Saturday night. Loss $9,000. Insurance $5,000.

A number of naval officers have been ordered by the Department authorities to report to Admiral Farragut, to accompany him to Portland as his staff, in connection with the proposed ceremonies in honor of the late George Peabody.

Admiral Farragut and wife arrived at Portland, Me., on Saturday. The monitors arrived at 6 P. M. the same evening.

Alderman Edward Lynch, of Pittsburg, Penn., has been sentenced to ten months' imprisonment in the Workhouse for misdemeanors in office.

The steam mills at Norton Mill, Vt., were destroyed by fire on Saturday night. Loss $40,000; covered by insurance.

The situation of the ice blockade in the Hudson River, at Hudson, is of such a nature as to seriously alarm the ice companies, of which there are a large number in that vicinity. The steamer *Norwich* is trying to force a passage through, having been offered $1,000 if successful.

James P. Williams, James R. Lee and Peter Williams have been arrested at Poughkeepsie, charged with being the persons who attackep the house of Robert Thorn, the Dutchess County farmer, who has since died from injuries received on the occasion.

The Pastoral Aid Society of the Church of the Holy Trinity of this City celebrated its fourth anniversary yesterday.

A number of Germans in Brooklyn met and adopted resolutions yesterday afternoon, demanding the total repeal of the Excise law by the Legislature.

The Congressional Treatment of Virginia.

The trials and tribulations of Virginia in its effort to regain admission to the Union do not add to the glory of the reconstruction policy. Their injustice is equaled only by their cruelty,—their harshness only by their folly. The State long ago asked to be restored, and laws were on the statute book providing for its restoration. But Congress withheld the necessary means, and the District Commander was powerless in the premises. Then the delay for which Congress alone was responsible was made the pretext for fresh and stern conditions. These were modified at the instance of General Grant, and at the earliest practicable moment the State complied with the requirements of the Reconstruction acts. It ratified a Constitution confessedly "republican in form" and spirit, elected an Executive whose record as a Unionist will bear the strictest investigation, and a Legislature so moderate in its tone that scarcely a single member will suffer from the enforcement of the test supplied by the Fourteenth Amendment. The organization of the Legislature proceeded under an interpretation of the law rendered by Attorney-General Hoar, and previously sanctioned in the case of South Carolina and other restored States. The Representatives and Senators elect are, as a whole, unobjectionable. And, to complete the story and remove the sole conceivable source of opposition, ex-Governor Wells, the Radical candidate in the canvass, declared himself favorable to the admission of the State without loss of time. The declaration was honorable to him as a man and creditable to his sagacity as a politician.

Had Congress been wise, it would in these circumstances have interposed no obstacle whatever to the admission of the State. The President recommended admission, and prompt compliance would have been followed by the happiest results. Instead of that, however, we have witnessed a prolonged, vexatious, unjust and wanton attempt to reopen the question, and subject the State to tests and torture invented for the occasion. Good faith dictated admission: the State had fulfilled every requirement and was entitled to demand the promised privileges. But a vindictive and violent partisanship has sought to trample on the plighted faith of Congress, and to impose conditions for which there is not the slightest justification. The House remembered its obligations and did what it could to fulfill them. It adopted a measure providing for the unconditional restoration of the State. But the Senate, in obedience to impulses which have done much to weaken its hold upon the respect of the country, nurtured all manner of schemes for keeping the State out of the Union. Contrivances were invented for taking the affairs of the State out of the hands of its people, and placing them under the control of a few worthless adventurers. The aim of the extremists seemed to be, not to restore the Union, but to make reconstruction impossible. They proposed to enforce the test oath in defiance of the national sentiment, which is against it everywhere. They suggested conditions which have no warrant in the temper of the people or the circumstances of the State, whose general characteristics in respect of law and order are as favorable as those of Massachusetts or New-York. They endeavored, in a word, to repudiate a solemn contract, to reopen controversies which the law had settled, and to assert pretensions that would render the whole work of reconstruction a fraud and a farce. Fortunately, calmer, wiser, more honorable counsels prevailed. And though the simple act of recognition which the House had sanctioned was not adopted in the original shape, the provisos which have been added really amount to very little. They are ungenerous, perhaps offensive, but there is nothing in them that need further hinder admission, or that should entail upon Virginia any serious inconvenience.

The President is right, then, when he advises the more tolerant Republicans of the House to accept the bill as it goes back from the Senate. There are mischief makers in the House who want but the opportunity to undo what has been done, and to consummate the evil begun in the Senate. These men would revive the thumbscrew if they dare. The spirit which animates them in other days sanctioned the rack and the faggot. It is important that no chance be given them for the attainment of their purpose. The unconditional admission of Virginia would be most proper. But that being clearly impracticable, the Senate bill in its present shape is preferable to more delay. Let the matter be ended at once if possible.

Mississippi will come next, and by and by Texas. Are they also to experience the torture which Virginia has endured?

Our Wounded Credit.

We recur to the sad record we had occasion to make in reference to our imperiled financial credit, because certain critics seek to break the force of the argument by misrepresentation and invective. We are accused of a desire to injure Governor Hoffman and the Democratic Party, because we censure the Governor for signing the Erie bill, and the party for supporting the act. Governor Hoffman simply obeyed a political necessity—the necessity of the instrument and creature answering the will of the master. If the masters of Erie had gone to Governor Hoffman with their knavish propositions, as simple railway adventurers seeking confirmation in their title to vast and illegal possessions, the Governor would have received them with the resonant and ostentatious virtue which refused to pardon a sorely punished and unfortunate young man, whose sins had been amply atoned. The majesty of the law would not allow one day of grace or comfort to the unfortunate, but that majesty was silent and shrunken and timid and complying, when the masters of Erie demanded official warrant for their robberies. It was because these railway Rob Roys had made alliance with the men who own the Governor as a political instrument, in whose keeping he is simply a profitable security, that they were able to exact shameful obedience. If he had signed this bill under avowed compulsion we should have been silent. But Mr. Hoffman claims to be a free Governor, with power and responsibility, and honor, and in receipt of a salary. He cannot plead the first mortgage influence of Mr. Tweed and Tammany Hall. He must submit to be treated as a free agent. As such we treat him and as such condemn him.

This, however, is the smallest consideration. What we have to mourn is the decay of our credit abroad. We are a self-asserting and self-conscious people. We have the vanity that comes with the sense of great strength and boundless capacity—a harmless, exuberant vanity which makes us feel like fighting or annexing the remainder of the universe. We are proud of our country and its history, sensitive and quick to resent any imputation upon our national honor and courage. And yet with our marvelous wealth, our extraordinary possessions and endowments, our enterprise on land and sea, our widely spreading discoveries and achievements, our commanding influence on two oceans, and our unrivaled military and naval successes—we have no more respect in the money market of the world than Egypt or Russia or the Argentine Confederation. We are scarcely in better repute than Brazil or Turkey. Let us demonstrate this by a little table:

Financial Quotations in London.

England	Consols	3 per cent	92 to 92¼.
France	Rentes	4½ per cent	103.
France	Rentes	3 per cent	72.
Prussia	Bonds	4½ per cent	92¾.
Sweden	1868 Bonds	5 per cent	100 to 102.
Russia	1822 Bonds	5 per cent	85 to 87.
Brazil	1852 Bonds	4½ per cent	74 to 76.
Argentine	1868 Bonds	6 per cent	87½ to 88¼.
United States	1862 5-20s	6 per cent	85⅞ to 86¼.
Turkey	1854 Bonds	6 per cent	81¼ to 81¾.
Egypt	1862 Bonds	7 per cent	83 to 85.

Here are the figures! Here is America compelled to pay as high an interest as Turkey and the Argentine Confederation, higher than Prussia, Russia, Sweden and Brazil, twice as high as England and France. The Money World says: "We will give Sweden 102 for an investment of five per cent., and Brazil 76 for an investment of four and a half per cent.—and France 103 for the same profit—but we will only take American bonds paying six per cent. at 85 and 86! They are not as good as those of Prussia or Sweden—don't even compare with France and its tumbling dynasties—but we'll take them very much as we take Turkish and Egyptian credits, with high usury and large discounts!" And if we ask the reason for this humiliating discrimination, our countryman and friend, Sir Curtis Lampson, quietly reminds us that with financial chiefs like Fisk and Gould, who show it possible to seize a vast railway and squander its millions for their personal profit—to make a combination in Wall-street that will paralyze the industry of the country and almost defy the power of the Treasury—to make assurance of their ill-gotten gains by a law of the Legislature, a warrant of the Governor, and a *mandamus* of the Supreme Court in solemn midnight session in their own chamber;—a foreign capitalist can have no security for property, no inducement to lend us a single dollar. Of course much of this danger is fanciful and exaggerated. We cannot expect foreigners to see with discerning eyes over the Atlantic Ocean. In another but similar sense what we call "Indian dangers" are mostly imaginary. We laugh at the newly-arrived stranger who inquires whether it is really safe to travel in Ohio and Mississippi, or if he may venture to settle in Missouri or Illinois without fear of massacre. What he knows, and what we cannot deny, is that there are wild savages in territories not far from Missouri or Illinois, who would hew him to pieces if he went unarmed and unsuspecting. So, over these fair and rich domains—untrodden, untilled, almost unseen—there hangs the dismal mirage of murder and rapine and assassination, because of deeds that have been done there; and men fly in terror, or only advance with slow and anxious step like soldiers marching into the death-inviting rank of battle. What the foreign merchant knows, and what we cannot deny, is that in Wall-street it is possible, by arts and practices which the common law regards as crimes, for a knot of ambitious and reckless men to seize a noble railway, and add to its stock and sell its bonds at a ruinous figure, and make such political alliances that justice and Government and legislation will tolerate and approve the deed. We have no more right to complain of the foreigner for preferring Mohammedan and Russian honor to that of the United States, than we have to censure him for preferring security and comfort on the Dnieper or the Bosphorus to possible wealth and large landed possessions in the country of the Cheyennes and the Arapahoes.

So, to continue this illustration, we stand before the world with an Indian credit. A sweet English poet once painted the terrors of interior Georgia in these lines:

> "These poisonous fields with rank luxuriance crowned,
> Where the dark scorpion gathers death around,
> Where at each step the stranger fears to wake
> The rattling terrors of the vengeful snake;
> Where crouching tigers watch their helpless prey
> And savage men more murderous than they."

Time and civilization have destroyed that fancy, and emigrants settle by the "Altama" and the Tombigbee without fear of tiger or poisonous field. We must remove the evil which taints our commercial honor. We must retrieve our dishonored name. Public opinion must outlaw these adventurers and their allies, no matter how powerful or respected. We fear that an appeal to the Courts, or to the Legislature, or to the Executive is all in vain. We profoundly trust the time will come when it will not be in vain to ask judgment from that supreme tribunal which in a free Government takes final cognizance of good and evil. We devote these men to the execration of all good men who mourn our dying financial repute, not without the hope that the world will soon feel that under our laws property is as sacred as under the British Constitution, and that the commercial honor of America is as high in foreign markets as that of England and Holland and Venice in their proudest days.

More Islands to be Annexed—Bids From the Fijis.

The news of the annexing humor in which America finds herself, has at last reached the very "corners of the earth," and greatly affected the Fijis. King Thackamoon makes overtures to be annexed, with all his goods, chattels, real estate, and all his happy subjects. Indeed, these latter have been signing a "petition for a protectorate," which is already on its way to Washington. And whereas Russian America told us of its seals and San Domingo of its gold fields, to enhance their attractions, the Fiji group come into the great real-estate mart with stories of a population that has grown in three years from 400 to 1,800: of a great inpouring of settlers from Australia and New-Zealand; and of Sea Island cotton, which "yields fabulous returns from the highly productive soils of the islands."

After all, America is your true "World's Fair"—the bazaar where islands are hawked, kingdoms put up at a bargain, and republics knocked down to the highest bidder. Hither to our market of nationalities come all peoples and powers that are on sale—and we will be our own judges of value, too, so that, though France could not buy St. Thomas and Great Britain would not annex the Fijis, this shall be no bar to bargains of ours. We will have the Tropic of Cancer competing with the Arctic Circle, islets in the Mediterranean with groups in the Pacific, the Antilles with the Aleutian Archipelago. That "cold corner" we have bought in the Northwest shall not make us eye askance the warmer nooks in the Southeast, the lands of volcanoes and tornadoes. Now we have an annexation project from Nova Scotia, and one from British Columbia; yet again a third from Sonora and Chihuahua, while Lower California fairly stretches out to us her arms. St. Thomas declares that it ought to be annexed, and San Domingo that it must be annexed, while St. Johns and Santa Cruz wait to be thrown into the scales. Mexico says it will lend us the island of Pichilinque for a coal depot, and perhaps, that failing, we may one day get the whole of the sister Republic; a slice of the Isthmus we shall pretty surely have, when the Darien Canal cuts it, and perhaps something substantial both North and South of the highway. The Sandwich Islands are in bodily fear of annexation,—the Fiji Islands are in hope of it. Cuba and Porto Rico have long been among the candidates. There are a thousand islands in the Gulf of Mexico, small and great, and forty of them are worth the taking; and there are "one hundred and fifty and four islands in the Fiji group, with sixty-five inhabited," and anxious to be taken. Nay, not long ago, the Queen of Madagascar sent a "plated silver teasel" as a sort of propitiatory offering to Andrew Johnson, even as the ancient Queen of Sheba sent precious gifts to King Solomon.

But King Thackamoon outdoes the Queen of Madagascar. Not only does he salute the *Jamestown* and her officers, and kindly entertain them, but he lays his domains at our feet. A twelvemonth ago he produced an old claim which he pretends that we hold against him for having lost three seamen on his islands. These sailors were, it appears, eaten by some of his subjects, who gratified their great fondness for our countrymen in the traditional way. We sued him, recovered something, and now, though the balance was long ago given up as a bad debt, he wants us to take the islands in full payment. There is even a Fiji treaty on file at the State Department—its token of official verity a tooth, the expressive Fiji emblem. This treaty will at once come to the front in the literature of the present move for annexation. At all events, we may expect the Fiji claim to receive respectful consideration,—as respectful, for example, as the claim of San Domingo. If San Domingo will give us a naval station in the Gulf, so will the Fiji Islands in the Pacific. If San Domingo has her gold fields, the Fiji Islands have their cotton; and we warrant that the former cannot boast so large a proportion of American residents as that accredited to our new candidates for annexation.

The Darien Naval Expedition.

It is now announced that Secretary Robeson has issued orders to Lieutenant-Commander Eastman, commanding the *Nyack*, of the Pacific Fleet, to proceed forthwith to the Bay of San Miguel, where the vessel will act as a supply ship for the Darien Expedition under Commander Selfridge.

Clearly, therefore, the purpose indicated in the Naval Secretary's report to proceed promptly to make the preliminary surveys for the great Isthmian Canal is already in trim for fulfillment. It is now something like a year since Lieutenant-Commander Selfridge wrote his letter to Vice-Admiral Porter with regard to the Interoceanic Canal; and since the former officer is understood to have been placed in command of the exploring expedition which he at that time craved, his views regarding the proper routes of exploration become interesting. In the letter alluded to, however, he spoke mainly of the termini of the proposed canal, for which he thought both Caledonia Bay and the harbor of San Blas to be sufficiently suitable.

San Blas Harbor, according to this officer, is as large as that of New-York, very deep, and approached by several passages. The configuration of the coast at San Blas is lower than at most points, except Aspinwall. Caledonia Bay he pronounced to be fine and spacious, completely landlocked and easy of access, as the neighboring reefs are bold and clear. As to the route itself, he seemed to regard one of the chief difficulties to be anticipated the hostility of the Indians, who, in their dense forests are rarely troubled by white men, and would ill brook the presence of strangers. We may suppose that the expeditionary corps will break up into several parties, and try different roads, making their surveys as they go on, and thus determining the practicability of routes.

There is a charm of adventure about this new quest in behalf of commerce, civilization and science, which cannot fail to attract not only the participants but those who will look on to watch the great results The country is unknown; the natives are probably hostile; the difficult nature of the *terrain*, which forbids the idea of advancing in force, will make the position and adventures of parties exciting; and, in addition the result will be the opening of the grandest highway for commerce ever yet cut out by men.

A New Scheme of Plunder.

It is reported that a bill will be brought before the Legislature requiring the fire insurance companies of Brooklyn to contribute a percentage towards the expenses of the Fire Department there; such legislation professedly having reference to the circumstance that one of the companies has recently declared a large dividend to its stockholders. This scheme should be coupled with the purpose of the Ring in this City to create for itself a controlling interest in the business of fire insurance by means of a new organization supported by the civic authorities of New-York. These are parts, and if successful will prove to be but small parts, of a new method of stealing. If the reasons given for seizing the funds of fire insurance companies prove available, there will not be wanting a plea for plunder of life insurance companies, savings banks, and other large corporations.

The specious argument advanced in this case, is that the prosperity of the companies results from the successes achieved by the Fire Department. Even this proposition is open to question. It is quite certain that only a portion of the business done by the fire insurance companies of either New-York or Brooklyn consists in the insurance of property in those cities; and this is not necessarily the most profitable part of their business. Moreover, of this portion the New-York companies insure largely on property in Brooklyn, and the Brooklyn companies in New-York; so that the profits of companies of either city cannot be regarded as dependent upon results accomplished by the Fire Department of that city. Should the measure prevail, a similar sequestration of the profits of outside companies insuring property in that city, would be necessary to enable its own companies to meet them on equal terms; thus rendering it evident that whatever might be the legal forms of such enactments, their essential spirit would be that of arbitrary confiscation.

It is within the proper province of an organized community to adopt means and undergo expense for the general protection of the property of its citizens. Dangers from fire offer no exception to the fitness of that arrangement. It has been mentioned as among the objectionable results abroad, in some cities where the extinction of fires devolves upon insurance companies, that uninsured property fails to receive, when in danger, a proportionate share of their attention. No system of the sort has ever worked well in this country.

If the insurance companies of a city are obliged to pay the expenses of a Fire Department, they should be entitled to its control; an event surely not contemplated by our present legislators. But will paying a part of the expenses give a partial control? If not, what is the offered equivalent? If it is merely the assistance in the preservation of property now afforded by the Fire Department, too much is proved for the purpose of the assumption. For, then, the companies should pay a part or the whole of the water taxes, since the water supply is quite as necessary as the Fire Department in extinguishing fires. They should also contribute liberally towards the expense of the Police Department for services at fires and in preventing incendiarism; towards the support of the Inspector of Buildings, for arresting the construction of unsafe and inflammable structures; towards the cost of the City Government, for its general efforts in dispensing safety to property of which it is theoretically the guardian.

One or two companies may have made handsome profits during the past year, but others lost money; some sank out of existence, and at least one, of considerable prominence, failed last Fall, in this City. Only a few years ago the entire fire insurance interest, with few exceptions, seemed to be losing money, and capital invested in the business was seriously impaired. If some are now more successful, ordinary competition will soon divert the superfluous current of fortune. But a door of the kind contemplated by this legislative measure would, once opened, be closed with difficulty. The extra charge upon the companies would be added by them to the premiums of insurance. To increase the cost of insuring property is to diminish its value; while the money taken from the companies, after passing through Democratic fingers, would never counterpoise by a feather's weight the present burdens of taxation.

The Democrats, it is said, are resolved to do away with the Humane Society and Mr. Bergh. We have been favored with the true reason for this determination. Several Deputy Sheriffs and their friends are much attached to the noble sport of cockfighting, and Mr. Bergh has interfered with their amusements. Moreover, the hackmen, some of whom are persons entitled to great deference, consider it very hard that they are not allowed to flog their horses to death if they are in the humor. Lastly, the Brooklyn milk dealers have worked, through their allies in this City, to get rid of a man who has made himself a thorn in their sides. Had not Mr. Bergh better succumb with a good grace before our Democratic masters?

We have laid some facts before our readers which ought to be quite sufficient to frustrate the attempt to raise a panic in reference to the "smallpox epidemic." The alarm has been excited for special purposes, and any medical man of large practice could tell us that there has never been the least foundation for it. Sporadic cases of the disease are found all the year round, and they are pretty sure to occur when Summer weather arrives in mid-Winter. But this is a very different thing from an epidemic. People are rushing to the doctors to be vaccinated, and some anxious parents are afraid to allow their children to go out of doors. All such fears may be safely dismissed. On the other hand it must be admitted that the state of the streets is very favorable to the outbreak of infectious maladies.

In the short discussions which have taken place in Congress in reference to the franking privilege, the real question at issue seems to have been lost sight of. It is a matter of very little importance whether the Postmasters have been instrumental in getting up petitions in favor of suppressing the privilege. The true point for consideration is whether the public ought to pay for the transmission by the mails of every package which members of Congress choose to send to their friends. The regular work of the Post Office Department is much impeded by a kind of business which not only brings in no profit, but in more ways than one is a dead loss to the country. It is quite clear that the franking privilege encourages a great waste of money in the Printing Department. Members of Congress are now very well remunerated for their services, and they can afford to pay the postage of their letters at least as well as the great body of the public. Readers of the papers will not fail to observe that not one good reason has been adduced, in Congress or out of it, for the maintenance of a custom which has long been an abuse of the patience of a very patient people.

The Committee on Federal Relations at Albany has made a report in reference to the present position of Cuba. It condemns the policy of the United States Government very severely, and declares that it "exhibits a mean and subservient spirit wholly at variance with the genius of this nation." Moreover, the report asserts that the insurgent Cubans are a nation with a properly-constituted Government. Now will the Committee tell us where is the seat of that Government? Supposing the President wished to dispatch an agent to it, how would the mission be accomplished? Would there be any security that the agent would not be intercepted by the Spanish forces, who are practically masters of the island?

Mr. Rodney M. Pomeroy is called by some of the journals, a "reckless buyer." Perhaps it would have been more to the point to call the firms which he favored with his custom, reckless sellers. An eagerness to do business may easily be pushed beyond the limits of safety. Very little trouble would have brought to light the real character of the man who went about the City giving large orders without paying for any of them. The device of placing a confederate in Cincinnati to answer telegrams, ought not to have deceived any house which had been a year in business. In the classical language of Justice Dowling, the authorities now have Mr. Rodney M. Pomeroy "dead to rights." It will be new to many persons to learn that New-York merchants are of so trusting and confiding a disposition as to take orders from an utter stranger without satisfying themselves as to his real position and means.

We have not attempted to evoke for Prince Arthur a manifestation of national enthusiasm. It is fairly open to doubt whether, in the exercise of a wise discretion, his visit here ought not to have been at least delayed. The people of the United States can scarcely be expected to repeat the reception which they gave to the Prince of Wales, while the injuries they sustained from the action of England during the war are still fresh in their memories. Even the diplomatic intercourse between the two countries is not so cordial in tone as to render the visit prudent or desirable. But, while holding these views, we fail to see what Prince Arthur has done to call for the affront offered him by Boston. The Common Council have held a meeting for the purpose of deciding *not* to offer him the hospitalities of the City. This was perfectly gratuitous. No one sought their hospitalities. It is time enough to tell a man that you do not want his society when he makes an attempt to force it upon you. Even if the Prince did not go to Boston—and his friends will be very ill advised if they take him there—there would still be a small part of the United States left for him to see. Boston has not distinguished itself by going out of the way to insult him. But those who advised the Prince to come here at a time when a coldness exists between the two countries, are responsible for this disagreeable occurrence.

California, with all her other claims of a singular superiority, is now in a condition to claim the honor of being the Banner State of the Union. She is the first to manufacture silk in the Republic, having begun literally *ab ovo*, from the eggs, produced the cocoons and carried the usual processes to the completion of a beautiful texture, such as may stand a comparison with the silk of the Old Continent. Part of the Californian silk has been shaped into flags, one of which is to wave from the Capitol at Washington, and another from the dome of the State Capitol, to signalize one of those peaceful victories which are generally of more importance to a people than the victories of war.

The cause of the ladies has the appearance of making progress in a general way. To say nothing of the great conference just held under the Congressional roof at Washington, we see that women are to be in a great degree the ministering spirits, or ministering fingers of the English telegraph system, now under the control of the Government. Schools of instruction have been got up in which girls from sixteen upward will learn how to manipulate the signal correspondence of the United Kingdom. It is in this way, and in other practical employments, that women will best forward the views of those who want the suffrage for them. They will show that they can think and work, and help the general progress; and in so doing they need make no violent clatter about "suffrage"—it will probably fall to them as a matter of course; and then, perhaps, they will think it no such great gain after all.

Old William Wallace having got his monument in Scotland, it is now the turn of Harald Harfager, who is to have another and a finer one—a lighthouse near his grave, to be on the Norway promontory what the Tomb of Themistocles is, or was, on "far Colonna's height"—

> "The tomb that, gleaming o'er the cliff,
> First greets the home-returning skiff."

The idea is very poetical, and as music is the next thing to poetry, it is according to the fitness of things that the Norse Orpheus, Ole Bull, should undertake in America the work of raising the old hero's memorial. Americans cannot fail to sympathize with it and give a helping hand; for the Norse element here is a large and valuable one; and we don't see why we should not also remember that in all human probability it was the pilot of some bark from the Norway strand who first found out our continent.

It is evident from the letter of our Havana correspondent, that even were the Cuban rebellion at an end the troubles of that island would by no means be exhausted. The political divisions of old Spain are reproduced in the colony with more than their native vigor, and were the cementing influence of a common danger to be removed, there seems every reason to suppose that the partisans of Isabella, of Don Carlos, and of the Republic, would so far perpetuate the strife as to render social concord at least, as far off as ever. The present state of suspended political animation in Spain is probably only the prelude to some decisive test of party strength. For the mother country as for the colony it seems probable that in the institution of a republic will be found the only solid guarantee for the continuance of peace.

A correspondent of the *Tribune* writes to thank that journal for its opposition to the income tax. He has, he says, been recently placed in the very trying dilemma of having to choose between "a barrel of apples for his family and the daily *Tribune*." "I have," he goes on to say, "concluded to subscribe for the *Tribune* and trust Providence for the apples." His decision is very uncomplimentary to the *Tribune*, for it is based upon the theory that Providence would certainly give a man apples, because they are good for him, but could not be trusted to supply him with the *Tribune*, because it would do him harm. Is a slight material advantage, such as a barrel of apples, likely to be a more beneficent gift in the eyes of Providence than a great moral and spiritual influence?

A Couple of Letters.

The New-Orleans *Times*, in speaking of a painting on exhibition in that city, entitled the "Heroes of Chancellorsville," and representing the interview of Generals Lee and "Stonewall" Jackson before that battle, prints testimonials from Jefferson Davis and Robert E. Lee. Davis writes:

Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 3, 1869.

E. B. D. Julio, Esq.:

Sir: It gives me pleasure to bear testimony to the success of your portraiture of those good and great soldiers of the South, General Lee and Lieutenant-General Jackson. I am gratified at the announcement of your purpose to devote your talent to commemorating Southern heroes and heroic events—few offerings could be more acceptable to our people than historical paintings which will transmit to posterity characteristic likenesses of soldiers whose moral character and great deeds have endeared them to their contemporaries.

With my best wishes for your professional and personal welfare, I am, very respectfully and truly, yours, JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Lee, more non-committal, as ought to be anticipated, says:

Lexington, Va., Nov. 1, 1869.

Dear Sir: I have received your letter of the 20th ult., transmitting a photograph of your painting. The case in which it was inclosed was broken and the photograph marred and injured; it did not, therefore, give a good representation of your picture, but, as far as I could judge, the effect was spirited and the execution good. Hoping that it may redound to your credit and advantage, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant. R. E. LEE.

E. B. D. Julio.

Mollie Trussell Said to be Insane.

From the San Francisco Alta, Jan. 15.

About two years ago there arrived in this city a woman named Mollie Trussell, who shot and killed in Chicago her lover, George Trussell, who at one time owned the celebrated horse *Dexter*. A sensation was created at the time, from the fact that she was acquitted by a jury after a tedious trial. She emigrated to this city some time afterwards, and opened a house of ill-fame, and has ever since kept one. About a week ago she was attached for debt, and since then some outside parties have endeavored by various means, and taking advantage of the condition she was in, to induce her to assign to them all her property. For the past few days she has shown signs of being mentally affected, and has been very violent at times, so much so that it was almost impossible to quiet her for hours. At times she laments and grieves over him she killed, and believes that she has been given some slow poison to cause her death. She was so violent yesterday that it was found necessary to take her into custody on a charge of insanity; but she was turned over to some of her friends, who propose to take care of her, and, if possible, have her restored to health.

"DOWN WITH THE TAXES."

The Great Want as Expounded by the Republican Press.

The Worcester (Mass.) *Spy* approves of the policy hitherto pursued by Mr. BOUTWELL of reducing the debt as much as possible in order to prepare the way for other financial measures, but emphatically protests against its adoption as a permanent policy. It directs attention to the fact that the country, by doubling its wealth and population, will soon become twice as able to bear taxation; and, moreover, that as the money which the debt represents was used to save the life of the Republic, coming generations are rightfully entitled to share the burden.

The Bangor (Me.) *Whig*, after referring to the services which the present Administration has rendered to the country by the reform of a revenue service which it found in a condition as corrupt and inefficient as could well be imagined, insists on the wisdom of yielding to the almost universal demand for a reduction of taxation. It can find no danger to the national credit or the ultimate liquidation of the debt in such a course; on the contrary, it maintains that the most vital interests of the nation demand such a reduction. The tariff must be made to bear less heavily on the common people, and those in moderate circumstances must be relieved from the oppressive burden of internal taxation.

The Albany *Evening Journal* exposes the fallacy of those theorists who imagine that we have got to break our backs with a heavy tariff and heavy internal taxation in order to negotiate a national loan on advantageous terms. The continuance of heavy taxes is crushing our industries, and any possible good attending it is more than counterbalanced by its accompanying evils.

The Troy *Whig* objects to Mr. BOUTWELL's financial scheme, because he proposes no reduction of the present rate of taxation. It denies the necessity of canceling the whole debt in twenty or twenty-five years, and proposes fifty or a more reasonable period for its liquidation. The Southern States ought to pay a large share of it, and as in ten or fifteen years they will probably be richer than the whole country was before the war, nothing can be gained by undue haste.

The Hartford *Courant* puts the question very tersely as follows:

> "Day by day the popular demand for a reduction of the taxes grows louder, and even the deafest Congressmen will presently hear it. The people who fought the war, giving blood and money without stint to their country so long as the need lasted, have at least as good a claim upon the Government as posterity. The sooner Congress recognizes the justice of this claim the better."

The Indianapolis *Journal* reminds Mr. BOUTWELL that his ideas with reference to the payment of the national debt are attracting but few adherents. It considers the policy of immediate payment as unquestionably hostile to the sentiment of the people, as it is to the true interests of the country. While it may be impossible absolutely to destroy the elasticity of the country, it is quite possible to depress it, to weaken it, to impair it. Foreign nations and capitalists will not be misled by our efforts at rapid repayment, but will easily perceive that we are daily and yearly reducing the ability of the country, and, by the creation of discontent among the people, jeopardising the whole of the obligation. Congress is too fresh from the constituency not to know the needs of the nation better than Mr. BOUTWELL seems to interpret them.

The Chicago *Republican* thinks that even had Mr. BOUTWELL's policy been declared to be the policy of the Administration, the time is past when one who differs from the Administration ceases to be Republican. The people desire to attain the result aimed at by Mr. BOUTWELL, by different means. No relief from existing commercial pressure is possible until the iron gripe of the tax gatherer is relaxed. In the choice of means, the people is the final arbiter, and Mr. BOUTWELL's policy must yield to the public necessities.

The Cleveland *Herald* insists that both the reduction of the debt and the resumption of specie payments must hold a secondary place beside the great question of lightening of taxation. It is glory enough for the Administration to have so triumphantly reformed the national finances. It must now be content with a less magnificent surplus, and set itself seriously to consider how great can be the reduction of taxes each year, consistently with paying off a reasonable amount of the principal of the debt. Every dollar of principal paid over, say, $20,000,000 annually, will be an outrage upon the taxpayers, and such an outrage as will not be tolerated.

The St. Joseph (Mo.) *Herald* swells the universal cry, "The taxes must be reduced." The country looks to Congress for relief, and demands that,

> "it make provision for the payment of the interest on the debt, a moderate annual reduction of the principal, and then give to the people all the relief from taxation that can be had. The present condition of the country demands this and it should be done."

The Newburg (N. Y.) *Journal* avers that it is unwise to attempt a rate of payment of the debt which will be oppressively felt by the people. The United States can now, if it choose, make its own terms with its creditors as to time, and to a fair extent as to the rate of interest. The people are entitled to expect that a large amount should be taken from the taxes of the coming fiscal year. Such a reduction would at once be felt in the increase of buoyancy and confidence in business; the policy of the Administration would be regarded with increased favor, and croakers would be silenced.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* thinks that the generalities of Mr. BOUTWELL lack the support of facts. It maintains that it is eminently unjust to the present generation to saddle it not only with the struggle which it inherited from its predecessors, but to demand the sacrifice of the last dollar to make entirely easy the life of the coming man.

The Philadelphia *Telegraph* remarks that a generous zeal to accomplish grand results for posterity may be carried too far. Further exertions are not required to convince even the most timid capitalists that the people are able and willing to redeem all the national obligations, and the time has come for relief from an unnatural, undue and unnecessary strain. No other people on earth would, under similar circumstances, submit to its continuance.

The South Bend (Ind.) *Register* vindicates its unblemished Republicanism as being perfectly consistent with a demand for reduced taxation. Everything has come down but taxes. The farmer receives less than half the price for his grain which he did during the war, while mechanics and laborers find their wages lower by one-third. In such a state of things there is neither justice nor propriety.

The following among the Republican journals specifically support Mr. DAWES in his demand for retrenchment of national expenditures: The Cincinnati *Gazette*, Chicago *Tribune*, Toldo *Blade*, Baltimore *American*, Albany *Evening Journal*, New-Bedford *Mercury*, Boston *Advertiser*, Indianapolis *Journal*, Troy *Times*, Worcester *Spy*, Hartford *Courant* and Utica *Herald*. The Cincinnati *Gazette* disposes of the subject tersely:

> "We believe that Mr. DAWES, in his speech on the public expenditures, struck the key note of the Republican policy of this Congress, as well as of the popular sentiment. The favor with which his remarks on the necessity of a thorough cutting down of expenditures was received, indicates that the numerous schemes for bleeding the body politic will have to stand a searching inquiry, and that the House means to enter with determination into the work of reducing the public burdens. The safety of the public faith demands this. The productive industry of the whole country, so deeply injured by war's destruction, needs this relief; and the general decline of values of products imperatively demands a corresponding reduction of taxes."

The Fire in Bridgeport on Friday Night.

From the Bridgeport (Conn.) Standard, Jan. 22.

At about 10:30 o'clock last evening a fire was discovered in the second story of an L building situated within the quadrangle of the old Wheeler & Wilson shop in East Bridgeport. The building had been originally the japan room, but was used more recently as a drying room, and a quantity of wood stored there in process of drying, together with some finished work, made the location of the fire exceedingly dangerous. The building also connected with others where were stored great quantities of highly combustible finished and unfinished wood-work, in which, had the fire once got started, it would have been almost impossible to control it. Fortunately the firemen succeeded in confining it to the drying room, and prevented it spreading in either direction. The building in which the fire originated was pretty thoroughly burned out, and a quantity of material was consumed and some finished work damaged. The loss, however, is inconsiderable, and fully covered by insurance. At the time of the passing of the "Owl" train from New-York, the fire presented rather a formidable appearance, which was reported in New-Haven, and gave rise to somewhat startling and sensational reports in the morning journals in that city.

WASHINGTON.

Two Weeks on Virginia—The Provisos of the Senate and Their Effect—Mr. Sumner and the Vote He did not Cast—Business Before Congress—Slow Progress—The "Gay Season."

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 22, 1870.

Congress has done next to nothing in the two weeks just closed. Virginia was taken up on the first day after reassembling, and the beginning of the third week of the New Year finds the act of admission still incomplete. BINGHAM's terse and comprehensive proposition comes back to the House so strangled with amendments that the vital provision of representation which it contains is almost extinguished. But it is still there, and though introduced by a wordy preamble with the flourish of a gleaming sword, and supplemented by a score of so-called "fundamental conditions," which are nothing but contingent understandings, it nevertheless lives, and there is no new disability imposed, no new and obnoxious oaths exacted. All Virginia has to do is to promise once more that she will carry out her own Constitution, so the House will doubtless accept the Senate's amendments on Monday, and next week promises to see the State once more in the Union.

It is both instructive and curious to see how how different is the interpretation put upon the effect of such conditions as are now attached to the bill by different Senators. Able men and lawyers like CONKLING, TRUMBULL and CARPENTER repeatedly put to the diffusive DRAKE and the oracular SUMNER this inquiry, in substance: "Suppose Virginia does violate or change her present Constitution, what are you going to do about it? And how much more power will you have to deal with her by virtue of these declarations than you will have if you admit her without them?" In all the long debate this inquiry never received a satisfactory answer. So far as any additional power to Congress is concerned, these several provisos might as well have been a copy of last year's almanac. If Virginia violates the understanding, and the Republican Party is in power, she may be excluded from Congress; but if the Democratic Party is in power—a contingency not so remote as some impracticable men seem to think—then not only will the State not be punished, but the majority in Congress will hasten to justify her action by repealing the provisos attached to the bill of admission, which the Democratic Senators unanimously declared yesterday were, in their opinion, unconstitutional and of no effect.

It was a weak exhibition yesterday for Mr. SUMNER, who had done so much to make Virginia unpopular with the Senate, and whose vote had been so uniformly in favor of all the amendments that would make the bill obnoxious to the people of the State, to sit in his seat and decline to vote when his name was called. He is not often guilty of such an act. It is one of his characteristics that no man in the Senate more regularly or positively answers to his name, on one side or the other of every question. But yesterday he declined to vote for the bill,—he had gone too far in declaring that Virginia was wholly unfit for admission, to do that,—and that was consistent. But he did not, apparently, wish to be found voting with the Democrats; so he declined to vote at all—and that was weak. Mr. KELLOGG asked for the reading of the rule which requires every Senator who is present to vote unless excused, but the Senate seemed indisposed to demand its enforcement in this case, and the matter dropped.

It will be interesting to note, when Mississippi presents herself, which she will during the ensuing week, in the person of one white Senator and one black one,—how strenuous Mr. SUMNER, Mr. DRAKE, Mr. POMEROY, and that stripe of Senators will be to secure such conditions precedent and contingent, in her bill of admission. There would seem to be no reason in the fact of a unanimous Radical delegation, that Mississippi should be treated any differently from Virginia. But I shan't be surprised if DRAKE & Co. look upon her case as "a horse of another color."

A brief look at the state of the business in Congress must convince any one conversant with the manner in which things are usually managed, that all idea of an early adjournment is absurd. The work done by the House on the census, before the holiday recess, is practically rendered useless by the fate of that bill in the Senate. There are ten regular Appropriation bills, only two of which—West Point and Pensions—have yet passed the House; the Tariff bill is not yet reported, and will take several weeks in each House; the Tax bill has not yet been considered in Committee, nothing has been done about funding, and all that has been done about the currency is Mr. SHERMAN's little bill to convert the three per cents, which he hopes to get action upon during the ensuing week. Thus it will be seen that an adjournment before the first or middle of June is out of the question, and if Congress gets away by the first of July it will be fortunate.

The city is now very full of visitors. The several hotels are all crowded, especially the new Arlington House, which is kept in superb style, and which has already had the effect to draw to Washington a class of visitors who have heretofore kept away on account of inadequate hotel accommodations. The social season is fully inaugurated, and half a dozen grand parties, receptions and dinners are down for each night for the next three weeks. There was a great crush at the regular reception of the Secretary of State and Mrs. FISH last night, the number present at one time being so great as to be oppressive. But every one in the dense throng seemed to enjoy themselves, and were put entirely at ease by the cordial greeting of Governor FISH and his accomplished wife.

There is one abuse connected with the gay season here which needs to be corrected. All the evening receptions, save those of the President and the Speaker of the House, are strictly by card. This is necessitated by a proper regard for comfort, by the desires and tastes of those who entertain, and by the etiquette of society in this as well as in all other cities. But there is a class of persons who force themselves in on all occasions, and strangers though they are to their entertainers, they nevertheless make themselves as freely at home as the most intimate. If the abuse can be corrected in no other way, the ladies who are the sufferers will be obliged to insist on requirements at the door which will partake of a discipline not at all pleasant to undergo.

CYMON.

The Condition of Georgia—Another Discussion on the Question in Congress Probable—The President and Prince Arthur—Personal.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—It is not improbable that the case of the State of Georgia may again come before Congress. The action of General TERRY in determining the eligibility of certain members of the Legislature is looked upon by some of the Radical lawyers in the Senate as in excess of his powers under the last act. General SHERMAN will, in a day or two, send to the House a reply to the resolution of Mr. JAMES BROOKS, inquiring by what authority General TERRY was proceeding. Mr. BROOKS will probably have the pleasure of rereading a new edition of the Reconstruction acts, beginning with March 2, 1867.

THE PRESIDENT AND PRINCE ARTHUR.

The silly story that the President had been invited to dine with Prince ARTHUR to-morrow evening, and had declined, is without truth, simply for the reason that he has not been invited. The British Minister understands fully the etiquette of the President's position; and of course is aware that the President does not dine beyond the heads of his political family, which includes the Cabinet, the Vice-President and the Speaker. Speaking of Prince ARTHUR, he seems to be enjoying himself in a very quiet and very sensible manner, and the people here seem determined to let him do so. So far there has been no unseemly demonstration of curiosity, and no indecent invasion of his privacy by impudent and sensational interviewers. The Prince's visit here is entirely private, and, while he doubtless covets the respect and good will of the American people, he certainly does not seek their homage. His stay in Washington promises to be a pleasure to him. Mr. and Mrs. THORNTON are exerting themselves very successfully to that end.

PERSONAL.

The city is very full of visitors. Among the prominent arrivals, since yesterday, are Sir Alexander Mackenzie and Lady Wyndham, of Montreal; General Marmaduke, of St. Louis; W. E. Wilmerding, C. A. Heckscher, Dr. Swinburne, H. G. Stebbins, W. H. Hudson and Mrs. Paran Stevens, of New-York, and Lieutenants Pickard and Fitzroy, of Prince Arthur's suite, who are all at the Arlington. FISK and GOULD left to-night for New-York.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE TAX ON PRODUCE BROKERS.

The following correspondence has taken place:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1870.

Hon. Columbus Delano, Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

DEAR SIR: The public prints, especially those published in and near New-York City, have recently referred in terms more or less explicit, but in no instance that I have observed with sufficient distinctness to convey a definite idea of the true state of the case, to a reported decision of yours, requiring the Assessors of Internal Revenue to assess the special brokerage tax upon farmers and market gardeners who take to market and there sell from their own wagons the produce of their own farms or gardens.

As representative of a district which, perhaps, more than any other in the country has a direct interest in this matter, I take the liberty to address you, on behalf of the large number of my constituents, who feel that the collection of this tax would be an onerous, oppressive and unjust burden, and to request that you will at your earliest convenience inform me officially what instructions, if any, you have given to your subordinates in relation to the matter; and if such a decision as is above referred to has been rendered, will you please add the grounds upon which you rely for your interpretation of the law.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
HENRY A. REEVES.

On the 18th inst., Mr. REEVES received a brief reply with the following inclosure, addressed to G. B. JOHNSON, Esq., Assessor of the Third District, Lebanon, Ohio:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1870.

SIR: Complaints are made at this office that the Assistant Assessors in your district are giving too strict a construction to the law and the ruling under which a person who makes it his business to sell the products of his own farm from a stall or stand is required to pay a special tax as produce broker. It is enacted in paragraph 13 of section 79, act of June 30, 1864, that every person other than one having paid the special tax as a commercial broker or cattle broker, or wholesale or retail dealer or peddler, whose occupation it is to buy or sell agricultural or farm products, and whose annual sales do not exceed ten thousand dollars, shall be regarded as a produce broker.

In determining the liability of a farmer to the special tax of a produce broker, it is necessary to inquire whether it is his occupation to buy or sell agricultural or farm products, and also whether he is exempted from that tax by any other provision of the statute.

It is provided in section 74 of the act of June 30, 1864, as amended by the act of July 13, 1866, that no special tax shall be required of producers for selling their own products at the place of production, &c., and in paragraph 32 of section 79 that no man shall be required to pay a special tax for peddling the products of his own farm or garden.

These are the only exemptions I find. If, as it has been claimed, it was not the intention of Congress to tax a farmer for selling the products of his own farm in any way whatever, it would seem strange why these special limited exemptions and exceptions should have been made in his favor. Why should he have been exempted from a non-existing tax? However desirous I may be to relieve farmers from tax for selling the products of their own farms, I am unable to find any legal authority to do it if it is their occupation to sell them, unless they fall within one of the exemptions or exceptions above mentioned. The ruling, under which a person who makes it his occupation to sell the products of his own farm from a stand is required to pay a special tax as produce broker, should be construed with the utmost liberality, giving him the benefit of all doubts respecting his liability.

It cannot ordinarily be said to be the occupation of a farmer to sell his products. It is his occupation to raise them. The selling is an incident to the production. It is only when he makes such selling his regular and constant business that he should be required to pay the tax.

You will give your assistants the necessary instructions and will take special pains to cause a liberal construction of the law in their behalf towards producers. Very respectfully,

(Signed,) C. DELANO, Commissioner.

It may be stated in this connection that Mr. REEVES has prepared a resolution which he intends to offer in the House of Representatives, with a view to obtain a more satisfactory construction of the law.

THE PARAGUAYAN QUESTION.

The Sub-Committee of the Committee on Foreign Affairs will, in a day or two, lay before the full Committee their report on the Paraguayan question. It will be a very long one, and accompanied by numerous official documents. The report is understood to severely condemn Admirals GORDON and DAVIS, and to sustain Ex-Minister WASHBURN. The report has been submitted to the Sub-Committee, which meets again on Tuesday night.

NATIONAL UNION LEAGUE COUNCIL.

As some misunderstanding exists on the subject, the statement is made by authority that the National Council of the Union League of America will meet in this city on Wednesday, the 16th of February, at 3 o'clock P. M. The National Executive Committee will meet at Willard's Hotel, on the same day, at noon.

DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Twing, at the Trinity Parish Free Chapel.

Rev. Dr. TWING preached last evening at the Trinity Parish Free Chapel, corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-ninth-street, on the subject of "Domestic Missions." The attendance was large, and the sermon was received with marked attention.

Dr. TWING prefaced his remarks by announcing himself as a commissioned agent of the Protestant Episcopal Missionary Society, charged with presenting their interests before the congregations of the different parish churches in the diocese. Of late years he had become a man of scarcely more than one idea, and they were aware that in most instances the mind of such a man is overbalanced, and it is not considered safe to allow him at large. He was put away into some retreat prepared for him, but he did not believe there was any danger that any teacher or any member of the Protestant Episcopal Church would become suddenly so permanently insane by dwelling too much on this idea. This idea of which he spoke was not original. It found expression long ago, when our dear Lord was here on earth in person, our God Incarnate. "Go ye," said he, "unto all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature." Was there any danger of any Bishop or layman becoming insane from this idea? They were the last people in the world to fear anything from the approaches of insanity on the score of religious interests and religious zeal. He believed those few words of the Saviour were a sort of commission, not to those who were formally ordained to preach the Gospel, but to every man, woman and child bearing the baptismal cross—a sort of commission to preach in the name of the Lord and by the power of the Lord. They were all preachers appointed under this commission. It did not follow that they were to leave the sphere in which there were plenty indications God had placed them to go and serve in person on the coasts of Africa, China or Japan, nor yet to leave their homes for the Territories of Nebraska, Colorado, and New-Mexico, which contained the germs of future empire, like their good Bishops CLARKSON and RANDELL. Oh, no! They could stay in New-York and in the parishes in which God had placed them and execute their missions. "Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works and glorify your Father who is in heaven." They had not received light from the Holy Ghost simply for their own glory or their own comfort. They were not redeemed simply to escape the fearful evils by which they were surrounded and finally through Christ be permitted to see the other side of the gates of Paradise. No. They were saved, redeemed and visited by the Holy Ghost that they may be saved, and while working out their own individual salvation they may work for the salvation of others. They should shine and manifest to all that they received religious light from heaven. Their lives should shine, and emit a light and warmth also. It was utterly impossible that there could be spiritual growth and prosperity in an individual, or a parish, whose energies were expended upon itself.

They should ascertain all information concerning their missionary works, and take a prompt, warm and generous sympathy in its success. They should pray fervently, and the complaint going up from all Bishops throughout the land that there was a great dearth of candidates for holy orders would cease, for the young men all through the Church would rise up and offer themselves to serve in the ministry of God's Church, and esteem it an honor and a privilege to go to the frontier in missionary service. The reverend gentleman, in conclusion, stated that the Domestic Committee was $20,000 in debt, without the [illegible] warmly exhorted [illegible] generously and in a Christian spirit.

ALBANY.

Making Up Lost Time—Information Wanted—Waiting for the Wagon—Cause of the Delay in the Legislation for New York City—Tammany Hall to be Purified—Republican Help Needed, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Sunday, Jan. 23, 1870.

The Assembly is trying to make up the lost time consequent on the week's adjournment during the Speaker's illness. A Saturday's session is an unusual event for the first two months of the Legislative term, and a Monday morning session is still more unfrequent; but the Assembly held the first yesterday, and will hold the second to-morrow—provided there be a quorum. The dignified Senate adhered to the old custom, and adjourned from Friday over to Monday evening.

CALLING FOR INFORMATION.

Nothing special was done yesterday beyond the adoption of M. C. MURPHY's resolution requiring the Police Commissioners to report to the Legislature, within ten days, the amount of fines collected from patrolmen during the past year, the names of the patrolmen on whose complaint the fines were imposed, and what was done with the fines when collected. It is not clearly apparent what Mr. MURPHY is "driving at" in this resolution, but he no doubt has a worthy object in view, and if he will only follow it up by other inquiries a great deal of valuable, and perhaps some startling, information may be obtained. Let him, for instance, call upon the Police Commissioners to report the number and names of persons arrested during the past year for indictable offences who were subsequently released by Democratic Magistrates without any fine at all; why they were released and at whose instance; also what was done with the fines when any were imposed. Let him also inquire of his colleague, Hon. THOS. C. FIELDS, the Corporation Attorney of New-York, the amount of fines collected by him for violation of Corporation ordinances and what was done with the same; also the number of fines remitted, to whom remitted and why. And lastly let him seek to learn from RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller, how many sinecure berths there are in the various Departments of the City Government of New-York, by whom they are held, to whom he pays the salaries and the amount of each, and finally whether any, and if so how many of them, are filled by the present Senators and members of the Assembly from that City. Mr. MURPHY is on the right track—only let him go ahead.

WAITING FOR THE WAGON.

Three weeks of Governor HOFFMAN's seventh wonder—an "honest Democrat Legislature"—have now passed and nothing has yet been done for the relief of the poor, suffering Metropolitans, who have been groaning for years under those "Radical Commissions," and crying out in despair for "self-government." You must be all tired of waiting and it will be cold comfort to be told that you must wait a little longer. The fight still continues between the drivers of the new Democratic wagon in which you are all to take a ride, and until that is settled you will have to jog along as best you may in the miserable old Radical go-cart. The mission of PETER B. SWEENY, Mayor HALL and Comptroller CONNOLLY to Albany, last week, resulted in an utter failure. The "boys" could not be brought to terms. They would not hear to reason and could not be silenced by threats. The proposal to allow the Ring to fix up a charter for New-York and direct the whole work of remodeling the City Government would not be listened to, and was denounced as undemocratic, grasping and selfish. Meanwhile the "boys" are going on with their loose, disjointed, hotch-potch style of legislation for the City—introducing bills for abolishing, altering or patching up this or that commission, each one conflicting with the other and all in conflict with reason and common sense. There have been no less than six bills introduced for abolishing or remodeling the Excise Commission. The Police Commission has two or three competing schemes, the last of which, offered by Senator CREAMER, proposes to continue the Commission, but to make the Commissioners elective. Mr. CREAMER says he offers his bill as a suggestion, to call out an expression of opinion. As for the Republican members of the Legislature, they express a willingness to let the Democracy do just as they please about the government of New-York City, without any interference from them. The Commissions have never been of any advantage to their party there, and were only created at the urgent request of the better portion of your citizens to save the City from anarchy and bankruptcy. The larger share of the patronage of the Commissions has always been in the hands of the Democracy, and they are perfectly willing they should have the whole of it. All they propose to do is to take the different schemes presented by the Democracy, and vote for the one they like best. As affairs look now, the best scheme likely to be offered will have to be carried through the Legislature by Republican votes. The Democrats have only fourteen majority in the Assembly, and four in the Senate, and there is very little prospect that they will agree on any plan that will command a sufficiency of votes of their own party to carry it.

SOURCE OF THE TROUBLE.

I have given in a former letter some of the reasons why the New-York delegation cannot agree on a plan of government for that City, but there are other and deeper ones in which the Democratic members from the rural districts take more or less interest. The better portion of the Tammany leaders have begun to see the necessity of purifying the old Wigwam and restoring to it, if possible, something of its ancient character of respectability as a political power in the State and nation. For the last few years they have been nursing into being a class of politicians in New-York City, who have not only made the name of Tammany a stench in the nostrils of the people, but (what is worse for the sachems) have now begun to assume the position of masters. These men were first used by Tammany as hirelings,—shoulder-hitters, ballot-box stuffers, repeaters to do the dirty work of the party on election days and insure the success of the ticket at all hazards and by any means. Bye-and-bye these men, discovering the extent of the power they wielded, took it into their heads to run for office themselves. Tammany was compelled to yield to their demands for a nomination or else to not only lose their services but incur their opposition. From that time the number of this class of politicians has constantly increased from year to year until they have at length driven nearly all respectable Democrats out of the field of politics in New-York City, and filled the municipal offices with a set of men who, for the most part, are not only utterly incompetent, by lack of education, but who bear about them the manners and appearance of the lowest of the low, and disgrace the City Government of New-York in the eyes of all strangers who are so unfortunate as to come into contact with them. Now the better portion of the Tammany leaders, as before remarked, are anxious to get rid of this class of politicians, and they desire to so remodel the City Government as to curtail their power, and gradually crowd them out of the field. Governor HOFFMAN is understood to be among the foremost of the Tammany reformers, for, since he has resided in Albany and has began to have an eye to the Presidency, he has had many opportunities of feeling the odium that attaches to the present Tammany Hall as his political backer, and the obstacles that it raises to his future prospects. The rural Democracy, whom the Governor at present cultivates, are nearly all with him in his desire to purify the Wigwam, and even PETER B. SWEENEY, Mayor HALL, and others of the so-styled "Ring" are reported to be on the same track. Their plan for remodeling the City Government is understood to be the creation of an entirely new chacter which shall make the Mayor the *bona fide* head of the City, and responsible for the proper management of all branches of the Municipal Government. In order to do this he must have the appointment of all the Heads of Departments, and, in the present position of affairs, it is essential that he should [illegible] without the advice and consent of the Alderman or Assistant Alderman, for these bodies represent perhaps more than any other Department of the City Government, the trading politicians and the class above described. This scheme of government would have many advantages and, with a man of the right kind for Mayor, would probably be the best that could be devised. For, if all responsibility were centered in one man, citizens would look to him solely for the remedy for misgovernment, and there would be a strong motive for the best men of all parties to unite and elect a fit man for the place. Under this system the Mayor should hold office for a term of at least four years, and the power and responsibility of the position would be sufficient to gratify the ambition of first-class men. How the present Mayor would fill the position, those who have watched his course can best judge. His mental and social proclivities would be a guarantee that he would at least appoint competent men and gentlemen to the Heads of Departments, and the high class of men whom he selected to constitute the new Board of Education might perhaps be taken as an index of what could be expected of him. But a City charter like this can never receive enough Democratic votes in this Legislature to carry it, and hence it may turn out, as hinted above, that the unterrified Democracy will be compelled after all to call on the Republicans to save them from their friends and enable them to construct a Government for New-York City which the people would tolerate, or which the better portion of their own party would not be ashamed of.

S.

OBITUARY.

Henry Placide, Comedian.

HENRY PLACIDE, comedian, died at Babylon, L. I., yesterday. He was born in Charleston, S. C., Sept. 8, 1799. His father and mother were both performers, the former the manager of a company of actors who traveled through the South, giving dramatic entertainments. The earliest authentic record of Mr. PLACIDE's appearance on the stage exists in a play-bill (now hanging in the parlor of the deceased actor) of the Charleston company, dated Friday evening, Oct. 14, 1808, in which Master H. PLACIDE appears in two pieces, viz., as *David* in the "Blind Bargain," and as *Florio de Rosalvi* in the "Hunter of the Alps." He was then only 9 years old. His second appearance in New-York was as *Zekiel Homespun* in the "Heir-at-Law," and as *Dr. Dubloncœur* in the afterpiece of the "Budget of Blunders," at the old Park Theatre, in 1823. From this time until 1843, a period of twenty years, he was the constant favorite of the New-York public. In 1840 Mr. STEPHEN PRICE, SIMPSON's partner in the management of the "Park," died, leaving some engagements unfinished that he made with popular performers on the other side of the water. PLACIDE, at SIMPSON's request, crossed the Atlantic in the ship *Gladiator* to reëngage the performers, and the consequence was the appearance at the Park of Braham, the famous tenor singer; TYRONE POWER, FANNY ELLSLER, Mr. and Mrs. WOODS, BUCKSTONE, and other foreign actors of the highest merit. During this visit to the Old World he did not play in England or elsewhere. He returned in August of the same year. This period may be called the brightest days of the "Old Park." The far-famed stock company was in its perfection then, and being assisted by such actors as we have spoken of above, with DOWTON, HACKETT, Mrs. FITZWILLIAM, BURTON, the Seguin Operatic Company, the Martyn Operatic Company, FORREST, CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN, BROWNE, BARNES, W. H. WILLIAMS and others of great celebrity besides, it might surely have contested the palm with any theatre whatever. An unfortunate event in the beginning of the following year cast a gloom over the theatrical world, from which it has never entirely recovered. This was the sailing of the ill-fated steamer *President*, on which poor POWER embarked, and upon which PLACIDE had intended to make his second trip to England. The *President* sailed from New-York on the 10th of March, and was never more heard of. The circumstances that led PLACIDE to give up his trip by this steamer appear so curious that they are worth relating. He was not going out to fulfil an immediate engagement, but, on the contrary, he might remain idle in London for some months before there would be an opportunity for him to appear in his favorite parts with POWER. But among the passengers on the vessel were to be many particular friends, as well as POWER, and he hoped to make the voyage in their company. I had made all my arrangements to go, said he, when FORREST came to my room and persuaded me not to go. He thoroughly hated England and Englishmen, and among the latter reckoned. POWER. "Why go out of America, where you are appreciated, to a country where you will not be—where you will not even have a fair chance? As an American, the critics will show you no mercy," &c., &c. I told him I might as well go there as stay here; I had given up my engagement at the Park, and could employ my leisure time in Europe very pleasantly in looking at the curiosities of the Old World. "Yes," he replied, "and spend all your money before you get an engagement! Why not make some money here before you go—if you must go!" To which I replied that I had no prospect of playing here—times were dull—no theatrical prospect before me. To this he said that he was just from Richmond, where he had had a very successful engagement. "They will be glad to have you there, I know," he continued, "and if you will say the word, I will write to the manager at once, and no doubt he will make flattering terms with you." Seeing I hesitated, he said, "Come, I will write a letter to him myself;" and without more words he sat down, wrote the letter and carried it off with him. In a few days he brought me a very polite answer from the manager, asking terms, &c., and as I had secretly determined to go to England in the *President*, come what would, and wished to cut short FORREST's friendly importunities, I named terms far beyond anything I had ever received or expected to receive. FORREST was not surprised at it, although my modest price was "half the house," and advised me to sit down at once and write the manager to that effect. I tried to put off the writing, but it was of no use. FORREST insisted that I should do it at once, and for fear that I should not mail the letter after I had written it, actually carried it himself to the New-York Post Office, then in the little Rotunda in the Park. The letter went, the answer came back, and my terms were accepted! So the steamer sailed without me. POWER said he was sorry to lose my company, but congratulated me on my good luck. On the 1st of May following I took passage by the *Great Western* to join him in London. Upon arriving at Liverpool the first thing we asked the pilot was, "Have you heard of the *President*?" "No!" was the answer. That was the last of poor POWER. PLACIDE played a star engagement in London, where he was subject to some few not unfriendly criticisms, as FORREST had predicted, and even the comparisons made to his disadvantage were with giants of the stage; his *Sir Peter* was compared with that of FARREN, and his *Touchstone* with that of FAWCETT. On his return to New-York, PLACIDE reappeared at the Park in September, and continued to play there until 1843. He there terminated a long career of unequaled popularity at this time-honored edifice, and retired for a time to his quiet country residence at Babylon, L. I. Since then he has played in the various cities in the Union, his last engagement being at the Winter Garden in 1865, where he played *Corporal Cartouche* with undiminished spirit in his 66th year. A very interesting sketch of the deceased artist, we have only to add to the record, has already been published in the TIMES. It was from the pen of Mr. F. S. COZZENS, the humorist, who, by the way, preceded his subject into the grave.

Dr. J. B. Hardenbergh, D. D.

Rev. JAMES BRUYN HARDENBERGH, D. D., one of the oldest citizens of New-York, died on Saturday. He was born 28th of June, 1800; graduated at Union College and the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Dutch Church; was settled over the First Reformed Dutch Church at New-Brunswick, N. J., which was at that time the most important Church of New-Jersey; afterwards pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church in Orchard-street, New-York City; then of the Reformed Dutch Church at Rhinebeck, N. Y.; next of the Crown-street Dutch Church, Philadelphia, and next, in 1840, of the Reformed Dutch Church in Franklin-street, New-York, which was during his pastorate removed to Twenty-third-street. He resigned this charge owing to impaired health occasioned by great anxiety and overwork. After a trip to Europe and a few Winters at the South, where he occupied the pulpits of the Presbyterian churches at Savannah and Macon, Ga., he returned to this City. He thereupon engaged in a mission enterprise at the corner of Madison and Gouverneur streets. He devoted his time and energies gratuitously and completely to the good of the poor and friendless in the eastern part of the City. His labors for more than three years were so arduous that it was only upon the urgent solicitation of his friends that he was induced to turn over his charge to the "Society for the Promotion of the Gospel among the Seamen in New-York City." He was one of the Trustees of Rutgers College at New-Brunswick, and was a member and co-worker in the various boards of missions and education of his Church. He leaves a family of a wife and four daughters and three sons. Dr. HARDENBERGH was distinguished especially for his disinterested Christian labors, as nearly unsectarian as it was possible to be consistent with his sphere of usefulness. He united, in a peculiarly felicitous way, the urbanity of a gentleman with the humility and kindness of a Christian. Liberal in sentiment and charitable in action, he was the examplar of the virtues he taught. His funeral will take place from the Reformed Dutch, West Twenty-third-street, on Tuesday, 12 o'clock.

Barberie Throckmorton.

The death of Mr. BARBERIE THROCKMORTON, in Bergen, on Friday of last week, calls for more than passing notice. He had, in large development, the best features that have been characteristic of those New-York merchants whose sagacity, integrity and enterprise have built up the commercial renown of this City. He was the second son of the late Judge THROCKMORTON, of Monmouth County, New-Jersey, inheriting all his father's best traits. He had true commercial sagacity, and so much executive ability, that though restrained by conscientious caution and prudence from entering upon the boldest operations, he carried the business firm of CUNNINGHAM, FROST & THROCKMORTON, of which he was the managing partner, through the financial vicissitudes of the last fifteen eventful years without faltering, to the front rank of credit in the trade; and at the time of his death he was the senior member of the present firm of THROCKMORTON, DIGGS & CO.

But Mr. THROCKMORTON was not merely a man of business. He was in the truest sense a man. He was large of heart, of dauntless spirit, chivalrous in temper, refined in taste, of incorruptible integrity, a father for children to love and venerate, a citizen to be proud of, a perfect neighbor and a perfect friend.

Amusements.

FEATURES OF TO-NIGHT.

The season of opera bouffe commences this evening at the Theatre Francais. A change of bill is to be effected at the Grand Opera House, where "Cool as a Cucumber" and "Jocrisse the Juggler" will hereafter be given. At the New-York Circus, several new artists will be introduced, and an entirely fresh programme will be interpreted. No alteration of last week's performances occurs elsewhere.

Suicide of a School Teacher at Newark, N. J.

At about 8 o'clock yesterday morning the residents in the German boarding house kept by a Mr. MEETZ, at No. 14 William-street, Newark, were alarmed by hearing the report of a pistol proceeding from the room of an old man named JOSEPH HALLER, who had lived in the same apartment for the past seventeen years. Mr. MEETZ immediately ran to the door. He found it locked. Peeping through the keyhole, he perceived that the room was filled with smoke. The matter was at once reported to the Police, when the room was entered by an officer and Coroner CHASE, who found HALLER weltering in his blood. He had shot himself in the head. There being no doubt that death had resulted from suicide, a burial certificate was granted.

Mr. HALLER was over 60 years of age. He came to this country some twenty years since and settled in Newark. He founded the German-English schools for which the city has since become noted. Until recently he has been Principal of the school in Green-street. About a year ago, however, the School Committee dismissed him on account of his old age. This unkind, and, in view of the circumstances, almost cruel act, so affected him that for a few days past he has not been fully in possession of his reason. He was a man of great learning, and had been a Professor in a German university. He was unmarried, and has no relatives in this country.

A Stubborn Cough that will not yield to ordinary remedies may be thoroughly cured by JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a most effective medicine inall Bronchial and Pulmonary Disorders. Sold everywhere.

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Ruptured Persons Desiring a Remedy which is a radical cure should read the statement of cure by Mr. AYRES, on eighth page.

Read Interesting Advertisement, "There is a Great Difference." Perhaps ladies will not be interested.

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

MARRIED.

DUNHAM—GILL.—On Wednesday evening, Jan. 19, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. B. L. Agnew, pastor of Westminster Church, HENRY R. DUNHAM, JR., of New-York, to Miss MARY A., eldest daughter of Captain Wm. H. Gill, U. S. A., commanding officer Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, Penn.

HANDY—SPEIDEN.—At Alexandria, Va., on Thursday, Jan. 20, 1870, by Rev. Chas. H. Ryland, Rev. HENRY J. HANDY, of Spartanburg, S. C., to MARIANA, second daughter of the late Paymaster Wm. Speiden, U. S. N.

OWEN—IVES.—On Saturday morning, Jan. 22, at the St. James Hotel, New-York, by Rev. Dr. E. R. Beadle, of Philadelphia, Dr. HENRY E. OWEN to SOPHIE L., daughter of the late Lawson C. Ives, of Hartford, Conn.

SHAW—VAN VLIET.—At the Mulford Homestead, Staatsburgh, Dutchess County, N. Y., on Thursday, Jan. 20, 1870, by Rev. H. D. Ganse, JOHN C. SHAW to JENNIE A., only daughter of Wm. Van Vliet, Esq., all of New-York City. No cards.

TOLSON—SPEIDEN.—At Alexandria, Va., on Thursday, Jan. 20, 1870, by Rev. Chas. H. Ryland, E. LAWRENCE TOLSON, of Alexandria, Va., to ADA ROSANNA, youngest daughter of the late Paymaster Wm. Speiden, U. S. N.

DIED.

ALEXANDER.—In San Francisco, Cal., on Sunday, Jan. 16, suddenly, Mr. JAMES K. ALEXANDER.

☞ Chicago and Bloomington, Ill., papers please copy.

CORKADELL.—On Thursday evening, Jan. 20, ELIZA, widow of the late Richard Corkadell.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Monday, Jan. 24, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her brother, William Stuart, No. 158 2d-av.

DYMOND.—On Saturday morning, Jan. 22, Rev. WILLIAM DYMOND, pastor of St. Paul's Church, Yorkville.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DURNIN.—On Saturday, Jan. 22, 1870, PETER DURNIN, in the 23d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 194 3d-av., on Monday, Jan. 24, at 2 P. M. The friends of the family, and of his brother Eugene, are invited to attend.

HARDENBERGH.—On Saturday morning, Jan. 22, at his residence in this City, Rev. JAMES B. HARDENBERGH, D. D., in the 70th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held in the Reformed Dutch Church, West 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Tuesday, 25th inst., at 12 o'clock M. The clergy of the City and the relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

HEDENBERG.—On Sunday morning, Jan. 23, at 12:10 o'clock, MARGARET P. HEDENBERG, relict of John C. Hedenberg, in the 71st year of her age.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of her son-in-law, D. Herbert, No. 215 East 49th-st., at 3 o'clock, on Tuesday afternoon. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited. The remains will be taken to Newark, N. J., on Wednesday morning.

☞ New-Orleans and Chicago papers please copy.

HILLIARD.—Suddenly, on Sunday evening, Jan. 23, WILLIAM PENNINGTON HILLIARD, in the 54th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

JAMES.—On Sunday, Jan. 23, at his father's residence, JULIAN, son of Frederick P. and Julia L. James, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday morning, the 26th inst., at 9 o'clock, from No. 400 5th-av. The remains will be taken to Cold Spring for interment.

KEYES.—On Saturday morning, Jan. 22, MARY A., wife of James F. Keyes, and only daughter of David Babcock, Esq., in the 21st year of her age.

The friends of the family, and also those of her father-in-law, Christopher Keyes, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from Fifty-fifth-st. Presbyterian Church, between Lexington and 3d avs., on Monday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

LOGAN.—At Westport, Conn., on Tuesday, Jan. 18, SARAH JANE, infant daughter of J. McL. and Jane Logan, aged 11 months and 17 days.

☞ Glasgow and Renfrewshire papers please copy.

MONTGOMERY.—On Saturday, Jan. 22, at Marysville, Cal., HARDMAN PHILIPS MONTGOMERY, youngest son of the late John C. Montgomery, in the 38th year of his age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

McCORMACK.—At Madison, N. J., on Sunday morning, Jan. 23, 1870, MARIA, wife of Wm. G. McCormack.

The funeral services will be held at her late residence, at 3 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, 25th inst. The remains will be interred in Green-Wood Cemetery. Carriages will be in waiting at the foot of Barclay-st. on the arrival of the 10:35 train on Wednesday morning, 26th inst.

McNAB.—On Sunday morning, Jan. 23, VALERIA HAYDOCK, wife of John G. McNab, in her 48th year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, 25th inst., at 1 o'clock, at the Church of the Redeemer, 4th-av., corner of 82d-st.

PLACIDE.—At Babylon, L. I., on Sunday morning, Jan. 23, Mr. HENRY PLACIDE, late of this City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

PEAKE.—On Saturday afternoon, Jan. 22, 1870, Miss HARRIET H. PEAKE.

Friends are invited to attend her funeral from the Chapel of the Broadway Tabernacle Church, corner 34th-st. and Broadway, on Monday, at 4 o'clock P. M. Remains to be taken to Hartford for interment.

PATON.—At Canandaigua, N. Y., on Friday evening, Jan. 21, JAMES PATON, formerly of this City, in the 69th year of his age.

Funeral on Tuesday, at Canandaigua.

STEPHENS.—At Newark, N. J., after a short illness, JOHN H. STEPHENS, Esq., in the 81st year of his age.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

TUCKER.—On Sunday, Jan. 23, EDWARD S. TUCKER, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 301 Sackett-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 25th inst., at 2½ o'clock.

VAN CLEEF.—On Saturday, Jan. 22, ISAAC VAN CLEEF, in the 84th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from his residence, No. 153 East 33d-st., on Monday afternoon, Jan. 24, at 3 o'clock.

VAN ORDEN.—At Catskill, N. Y., on Tuesday, Jan. 18, MARY, wife of Wm. H. Van Orden, and daughter of the late Caleb Hopkins.

Funeral from the Reformed Dutch Church, on Friday, 21st inst., at 2 P. M.

WHITE.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Jan. 22, STUART RUCKER, youngest son of C. G. and Mary F. White, aged 1 year, 5 months and 9 days.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 73 West 47th-st., on Thursday, 25th inst., at 12 o'clock.

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POLITICAL.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT Union Republican Association will meet in their Wigwam, 49th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, at 8 o'clock.
GEO. P. BRADFORD, President.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Review of the Past Week.

The public sales of real estate during the past week have shown signs of more life in the market than has been observable before for some time. The total amount of auction sales was $232,245. The recorded transactions of the week were 122 in number, and amounted to $1,259,945 in the values involved. Some important private sales of Washington Heights property were effected by POTTER BROTHERS, brokers, as follows:

4 acres at Fort Washington	$45,000
1 1-5 acres at Inwood	20,000
Plot No. 4 of Dyckman's estate	15,000

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.	
Clinton-st., e. s., 57 ft. n. of Rivington-st., 21.10x50.8	$7,000
Madison-st., s. s., 200.4 ft. w. of Jackson-st., 25x93.7	5,000
12th-st., n. e. s., 360.4 ft. s. e. of 6th-av., 20.10x100, h. and l.	18,000
23d-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 1st-av., 23x79, h. and l.	22,750
26th-st., n. s., 505.10 ft. w. of 6th-av., 98.9x15.5x98.9	22,000
40th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x94.1x25x94.9	14,000
41st-st., s. s., 375.6 ft. w. of 8th-av., 24.6x98.9x25x98.9	nom.
49th-st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of 2d-av., h. and l., 18x100.5	8,700
61st-st., s. s., 232 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 18.6x100.5	25,000
12th-st., n. s., 695 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100.10	6,500
Madison-av., e. s., 19.11 ft. s. of 133d-st., 60x80, 3 lots	12,000
Madison-av., w. s., 19.11 ft. n. of 132d-st., 60x80, 3 lots	
2d-av., 242 ft. w of and centre line between 49th and 50th sts., 4.6x—x7.1 rear lot	112
6th-av., e. s., 44.2 ft. s. of 46th-st., 18.9x75x18.7x75	21,500
Leases.	
Bowery, No. 357, leased Jan. 20, 10 years, per year	$2,000
Bowery, No. 357, leased Jan. 21, 10 years, per year	2,700
Leonard-st., Nos. 16 and 18, all above first floor, 5½ years, per year	3,000
West 55th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 11th-av., 200.10x100, 20 years, per year	1,200
Avenue B, No. 207, first floor, 5 years, per year	720
3d-av., No. 996, 5 years, per year	1,800
8th-av., No. 903, 7½ years, per year	2,500
10th-av., No. 159, 4.7-12 years, per year	1,000
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Broadway, s. s., 19.8 ft. w. of 10th-st., 19.8x58.7x20.7x52.9	$9,750
Clinton-st., w. s., 20 ft. s. of centre line, between 3d and 4th Places, 20x68	8,000
Court and Mill sts., s. e. corner, h. and l., 21.5x80	12,500
Debevoise-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Morrell-st., 100x77.8x105.6x44	1,400
Douglass-st., s. s., 118.9 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 18.9x70, h. and l.	4,800
Ellery-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Throop-av., 25x100	1,350
Floyd-st., n. s., 404 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., hs. and l., 100x53	10,000
Grand-st., n. s., 25 ft. e. of 6th-st., 25x100, h. and l., 1-5 share	6,000
Madison-st. and Ralph-av., n. w. corner, 20x80	3,000
Madison-st., n. w. s., 252.8 ft. s. w. of Wyckoff-av., 25x100	225
Middle-st., s. w. s., 100 ft. s. e. of 3d-av., 50x100	9,000
Nelson-st., n. s., 90 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 1,100x52.5x105.10x117.10	5,000
Remsen-st., n. s., 115 ft. w. of Hicks-st., 20x100, h. and l.	28,000
Remsen-st., n. s., 155 ft. w. of Hicks-st., 20x100, h. and l.	25,000
Skillman-st., n. s., 140 ft. e. of Lorrimer-st., 50x60	1,700
4th-place, n. s., 140 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 75x100	19,205
Nelson-st., n. s., 90 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 100x152.5x105.10x117.10	
Clinton and Huntington sts., n. w. corner, 125x90	
Hamilton-av., e. s., 42.7 ft. n. of Huntington-st., 98.4x14.6x25x25x108.10x25	
Hall-st., e. s., 380 ft. n. of Gates-av., 20x100	
39th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 7th-av., 50x200	1,000
Hamilton-av., e. s., 42.7 ft. n. of Huntington-st., 98.4x14.6x100x90x125x115x108.10x25	14,000
4th-place, n. s., 140 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 75x100	
Hall-st., e. s., 380 ft. n. of Gates-av., 20x100	
Saratoga-av. and Baltic-st., n. w. cor., 100x153.2x—x169.7	4,000
Baltic-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of Saratoga-av., 150x95.11x—x120.6	
Vernon-av. s. s., 400 ft. e. of Flatbush-place road, 50x150	1,175
Willow and Myrtle avs., n. e. cor., 100x100	500
3d-av. and 28th-st., easterly cor., 20.2x100	6,000
QUEENS COUNTY.	
East Astoria.	
Frankfort-av., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Planet-av., 165.3x79.10x137.10x75	$775
Hempstead.	
Jersalem to Farmingdale road, n. s., adjoining the Plains, 19 acres	$3,000
Jericho.	
Jericho turnpike, s. w. s., adjoining Willett's estate	$10,000
Jericho turnpike, n. e. s., adjoining Genely's estate, 111 acres	
Laurel Hill.	
Washington-av., e. s., 25 ft. s. of Waters-av., 50x80	$500
Newtown.	
Lot No. 384, map South Williamsburg, 25x90	$150
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.	
Cortlandt.	
James-st., w. s., adjoining A. N. Griffin's, 162x213	$320
Greenburg.	
1st-st., s. e. s., adjoining Thomas Francis', indefinite	$400
Sheldon road, s. s., adjoining S. Ruger's, 25x100	1,200
Turnpike to Sawmill River road, adjoining E. T. Hopke's, 287x345	5,000
Ossining.	
Spring-st., e. s., adjoining S. C. Mott's, 40x100	$3,000
Waller and Highland avs., n. w. corner, 117x245	20,000
Water-st., e. s., adjoining R. Jackson's, 25x—	550
Pelham.	
5th-av and 2d-st., n. w. corner, 100x100	$500
Rye.	
Purdy-av., s. s., Henry P. Seaman's property	$4,300
Rye to Harrison road, w. s., adjoining New-Haven Railroad, 1¾ acres	9,000
Turnpike road, w. s., adjoining F. N. Fleming's, 187x106	4,000
West Farms.	
Worth-av., w. s., 50 ft. n. of Warren-st., 100x100	$500
NEW-JERSEY.	
Newark.	
Sherman-av., s. w. s., 199.6 ft. n. e. of Emmett-st., 48x100	$3,000
Pulaski-st., lots Nos. 135 to 140 and 145 to 161 inclusive	2,000
Beacon-st., lot No. 34, 30x99	3,000
Coes-av., corner of Springfield-av., westerly corner, 44.9x68.6	2,000
Pennsylvania-av. and Astor-st., northerly corner, 80x100	9,500
Orange.	
Park-st., w. s., 560 ft n. of Maple-st., 40x110	$50
East Orange.	
Sussex-av., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Sterling-st., 25x130	$355
Whisky-lane, e. s., adjoining W. Stone's, 80.10x131	3,500
Hoboken.	
Grand-st., w. s., lot No. 33, block No. 78, Coster's estate, 25x100	$850
Bergen.	
Atlantic-st., s. s., 390 ft. w. of Ocean-st., 25x100	$825
Grove-st., n. s., lot No. 60, block No. 17, new map Claremont, 25x94	1,500
Hudson City.	
New Cemetery road, s. s., near Erie Railroad, 73x131	$500
Bayonne.	
Cottage-st., e. s., 235 ft. n. of Orient, 25x100	$1,500
Kearney.	
Union-st., s. e. s., 75 ft. s. w. of Hoyt-st., 50x100	$160
Union.	
Humboldt-st., s. s., lot No. 532, North Hoboken	$600

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON-AV., MURRAY Hill, an elegant four-story house, with library extension, and whole or part of the furniture. The lot is twenty-five feet wide and of extra depth, giving a very fine yard. The house is in complete order and in one of the best situations in New-York. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—ON 22D-ST., NEAR LEXINGTON-av., a full-sized four-story brick house will be sold low. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 362 EAST 50TH-ST., in prime order; finished with all modern improvements; terms easy. Inquire of H. MERRITT, No. 53 3d-av.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSES AND LOT, 25x75, on the northeast corner of Bedford and Commerce sts., on easy terms. S. L. RUSSEL, 137 Fulton-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brick house, high-stoop, brown-stone finish, basement, sub-cellar and extension; house 23x50, in perfect order, with all the modern improvements; lot 23x145; garden and fruit; a very desirable location and very convenient to all the ferries. Apply to WM. MORGAN, GLACE & CO., No. 60 William-st., N. Y., or at No. 45½ Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VERY FINE and elegant country seat, within a few minutes' drive of Orange Brick Church Station, N. J., comprising 22 acres of land, watered by a permanent and full flowing spring, from which the main house is supplied by steam force pumps; beautifully shaded and laid out, and abundantly fruited. The mansion is thoroughly plumbed, large and commodious, containing about 30 rooms, and is suitable for a large family, boarding house or hotel. For price, terms, &c., inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

MONTROSE—BETWEEN ORANGE AND South Orange, N. J., opposite and commanding elegant views of mountain; residence and stables, thoroughly built, slate roofs, containing every modern convenience; eleven rooms; near depot; neighborhood restricted; terms easy. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner of Pine.

STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY IN EXCHANGE FOR DRY GOODS.—A beautiful residence, with outbuildings and twenty-two acres of land, admirably located on Staten Island, will be exchanged on equitable terms for dry goods, by the owner, residing at Albany. Address W. J. FRYER, Real Estate Agent, Albany, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM AT Westfield, N. J.; 30 acres, $9,000; 44 acres, $6,000. See *Hudson River Real Estate Journal*, for January; gratis. BALDWIN & IRVIN, No. 55 Liberty-st., New-York.

LANDS IN WEST VIRGINIA, VIR- [illegible] NEW-YORK SOUTHERN LAND COMPANY, No. [illegible] Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE SAW MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE IN BRAZIL.

A very favorable opportunity for a profitable investment in producing the most beautiful kinds of the variegated woods of Brazil is now offered to dealers in mahogany, rosewood, lignumvitæ, Brazilian cedar, cannela, perroba, and the celebrated arriba, the richest veined cabinet woods of South America. The transportation of logs down the River Itajhay, by one branch of fifty miles and another of forty miles, affords great facilities for an abundant supply for the saw mill. The mill is located only 1¼ miles from the sea, in the Province of Santa Catharina, 45 miles distant from Desterro, the capital, and 350 miles south of Rio de Janeiro by sea. Vessels drawing eighteen feet of water can take cargoes from the saw mill wharf. The saw mill is 108 feet by 72 feet, with about six acres of land, containing orange and banana trees, and a tenement house 108 by 32 feet. Piles are driven to form a large boom for logs, and a logway and apparatus made for drawing up the logs to the mill, together with a double-track railway for delivering the sawed lumber on shipboard. An office and storehouse are on the premises. There are two new large cylindrical flue boilers, with a return flue through each, made of the best flange iron, and a powerful steam engine, capable of sawing 12,000 feet of boards in a day; a 60-inch circular saw, spare saw, and extra movable teeth, slabbing and edging saw, best double leather belts, a good blacksmith's and carpenter's shop, turning engine, and supply of vises and tools for repairs. The whole establishment is the most complete in South America. A new and first-rate large planing and grooving machine is in operation in the mill. A plan of the building, and samples of the beautiful available woods, may be seen on application to CRAWFORD ALLEN, Providence; or ALLEN D. BAILEY, No. 181 Pearl-st., New-York. Post Office address, Box No. 690.

ALL WANTING RURAL HOMES will do well to examine G. G. Guild's plan for furnishing them. It is no lottery, and yet the chances are favorable for securing a cottage and four lots, worth $5,000, for the small cash payment of $140. Maps and pamphlets and subscription papers at the office of JOHNSON & MILLER, 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—THE LARGE IRON BUILDING, 63x100, five stories high, Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., now occupied by Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. Apply on the premises or to A. L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st. Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. will remove to No. 6[illegible] Broadway before May 1.

A STORE AND DWELLING TO LET cheap, (new,) No. 420 4th-av., near 29th-st.; all modern improvements. On the premises from 12 to 2 o'clock.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY ON GREENWICH, DEY, FRONT and SOUTH STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

BY ORDER AND UNDER DIRECTION OF SAMUEL M. VALENTINE, ESQ., EXECUTOR OF ABRAHAM VALENTINE, DECEASED.

GREENWICH-ST.—The lot of land, together with the four-story brick store thereon, situate on the easterly side of Greenwich-st., between Vesey and Barclay sts., and known as No. 223; lot 28.9¾ front, 26.4 rear, 81.5 south side, 92.1¾ north side.

DEY-ST.—The lot of land, together with the four-story brick store thereon, situate on the north side of Dey-st., between Washington and West sts., and known as No. 80; lot 22.0½ front, 22 rear, by 68 feet 5 inches in depth on each side.

FRONT-ST.—The lot of land, together with the four-story brick store thereon, situate on the south side of Front-st., between Fletcher-street and Burling-slip, and known as No. 165; lot 24.11 front, 23.10½ rear, 102 feet easterly side, 109.6 westerly side.

SOUTH-ST.—The lot of land, together with the four-story brick store thereon, situate on the north side of South-st., between Catharine and Market sts., and known as No. 205; lot 20 by about 72.4.

Sales maps at office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on the seventeenth day of March, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock at noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, minerals, mining rights and interests, lands and premises, shafts, levels, mills and mill sites, stores, storehouses, dwellings and other buildings and structures, water, water powers, runs and falls of water, water courses, and water rights and privileges, water wheels, flumes, ditches, furnaces, engines, steam powers, tracts, machinery, retorts, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company therein.

Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of W. H. Whittingham, No. 48 Broad-st., New-York City.

Terms of Sale—Cash on delivery of deed, which will be a trustees' deed, and ready for delivery at the said office of said W. H. Whittingham, on March 24, 1870, at 12 o'clock at noon.

BENJAMIN WHITE, BERIAH WALL, } Trustees.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, FEB. 3, 1870, AT 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

PARTITION SALE—By order of Supreme Court, valuable improved property in the City of New-York, under the direction of James Maurice, Esq., referee, being part of the estate of the late Colonel James Harrison, deceased, being the following described premises, viz.:

No. 126 Cedar-st.
No. 135 Cedar-st.
No. 141 Washington-st.
No. 109 West-st.
No. 110 West-st.
No. 71 Cortlandt-st.
No. 75 Cortlandt-st.
No. 79 Cortlandt-st., Northern Hotel.
No. 81 Cortlandt-st.
No. 164 Washington-st.
No. 166 Washington-st.
No. 380 Washington-st., corner of Beach-st.
No. 382 Washington-st.
No. 44 West 4th-st., (late No. 300 4th-st.)

Terms at sale. Sale peremptory without reserve.

Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 28 Pine-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9, 1870—AT 12 o'clock, at the City Salesroom, Phœnix Building, No. 16 Court-st., in the

CITY OF BROOKLYN,

PEREMPTORY SALE IN PARTITION, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of

JAMES MAURICE, ESQ., REFEREE,

492 lots and gores on Stewart-av., Varick-av., Porter-av., Irving-av. and Knickerbocker-av., and on Randolph-st., Johnson-st., or Cypress Hill road, Ingraham-st., Harrison-st., Grattan-st., Thames-st., Newtown Turnpike road, George-st., Centre-st., Myrtle-st., Suydam-st., Elm-st., Chestnut-st. and Stockholm-st. These lots are part of the estate of the late

COLONEL JAMES HARRISON, Deceased,

and must positively be sold to the highest bidder in order to settle the estate. They are situated in a rapidly improving part of the Eastern District, and are daily growing in value. They present an excellent chance for all persons wishing a safe investment, and so large a plot in so good a location is seldom offered at public sale. Terms liberal.

Maps and further particulars at the office of the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST 41ST-st., and store and lot on Washington-st., at auction.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway—

WEST 41ST-ST.—The three-story high-stoop brick house and lot, situate on the north side of 41st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., and known as No. 129. The house is about 46 feet deep, contains modern improvements; brown-stone trimmings. Lot 20x98.9 feet.

WASHINGTON-ST.—The four-story brick store and lot, situate on the west side of Washington-st., between Murray and Warren sts., and known as No. 264. Lot 25.9½ feet front, 25.11½ feet rear, 56.10 feet on north side, and 56.3 feet on south side.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON 14TH-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

EAST 14TH-ST.—The two five-story English-basement brown-stone front houses and lots, situate on the south side of East 14th-st., 75 feet west of 3d-av., and known as Nos. 146 and 148. This property is in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, Tammany Hall and other public improvements; is well adapted for business purposes, and has a great prospective value.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER of Executor, No. 53 Dey-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 25, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York; sale by order of Cortlandt Palmer, Executor of Mrs. R. E. Suydam:

DEY-ST.—The valuable five-story and basement brown-stone front store and lot, No. 53 Dey-st., south side, 100 feet east of Greenwich-st., and about 280 feet west of Church-st. extension; store is 25x90 feet on first floor, 75 feet deep above; fire-proof vaults in front; lot 25x90 feet. Possession.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE property on Madison-av. known as the "Gladstone House," to close an undivided interest.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Messrs. Sands & De Peyster, attorneys.

MADISON-AV.—The lot of land, together with the four and five-story brick buildings thereon, situate on the northeast corner of Madison-av. and East 27th-st., and known as the "Gladstone House." The property is in complete order; has vaults under the sidewalks to curb, and is now rented for $6,200 per annum. Lot 24.9 by about 71 feet.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANtels.—500 mantels of the latest designs on hand; a liberal discount allowed on all bills sold this month. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N.Y.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO.

NO. 32 WALL-ST.

Interest Allowed on all Daily Balances of Currency or Gold.

Persons depositing with us can check at sight in the same manner as with National Banks.

Certificates of Deposit issued, payable on demand or at fixed date, bearing interest at current rate, and available in all parts of the United States.

Advances made to our Dealers, at all times, on approved collaterals, at market rates of interest.

We buy, sell, and exchange all issues of Government Bonds at current market prices, also Coin and Coupons, and execute orders for the purchase and sale of Gold and all first-class Securities, on commission.

Gold Banking Accounts may be opened with us upon the same conditions as Currency Accounts.

Railroad, State, City, and other Corporate Loans Negotiated.

Collections made everywhere in the United States, Canada, and Europe.

Dividends and Coupons collected.

EIGHT PER CENT.

BONDS

OF THE COUNTIES OF GRUNDY AND MERCER,

STATE OF MISSOURI.

INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY, IN NEW-YORK, AT

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS HAS BEEN ISSUED BY EACH COUNTY, AND CONSTITUTES THEIR ENTIRE INDEBTEDNESS. WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO OFFER THE REMAINDER OF THESE BONDS AT 76 AND ACCRUED INTEREST. WE BELIEVE THEM TO BE THE CHEAPEST FIRST-CLASS SECURITY ON THE MARKET.

FURTHER PARTICULARS FURNISHED BY APPLICATION AT OUR OFFICE.

JOHNSON & DAY,
BANKERS,
NO. 80 BROADWAY.

THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

NOS. 156 AND 158 BROADWAY.

No experiment, but an established Institution.

ORGANIZED A. D. 1850.

RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR 1869.		
For premiums, extra premiums, &c.	$1,917,370 54	
For interest	366,737 61	
For interest and rents accrued	45,959 07	$2,330,067 22
DISBURSEMENTS		
Paid claims by death on policies and bonus, and payment of annuites	$451,492 68	
Paid expenses, salaries, taxes, revenue stamps, medical examiners' fees, commissions, &c.	313,772 77	
Paid dividends, return premiums, purchased policies; and bonus, interest on dividends, &c.	484,190 96	$1,249,456 41
ASSETS.		
Cash in Bank and on hand	$63,625 17	
Bonds and Mortgages	1,955,985 00	
Loans on Policies in force	2,271,969 40	
(The acturial estimates of the value of the Policies which secure these Notes is about $3,000,000.)		
United States and New-York State Stocks	738,609 00	
Quarterly and Semi-annual Premiums deferred, and Premiums and Interest in course of collection and transmission	704,815 01	
Temporary Loans on Stocks and Bonds	504,025 00	
[Market value of the Securities, $707,676.]		
Interest due to date, and all other property	55,500 88	$6,294,529 46

President	HENRY STOKES
Vice-President	C. Y. WEMPLE
Secretary	J. L. HALSEY
Actuary	S. N. STEBBINS
Assistant Secretary	H. Y. WEMPLE

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS.

Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CITY SEVEN PER CENT. STOCK,
ABOUT TWENTY YEARS TO RUN.
Transferable in multiples of $100.
FOR SALE.
GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY,
NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer books of Wells, Fargo & Company will be closed on the 19th day of January, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., to enable the Company to ascertain who are owners of the stock of the old Ten Million Capital. The owners of that stock will be entitled to participate in the distribution of assets provided for by the agreement with the Pacific Express Company.

The transfer books will be opened on the 22d day of January, at 10 o'clock A. M., after which time the $5,000,000 new stock will be delivered.

Notice is also given that the transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 25th day of January, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of holding the annual election for Directors of this Company. The books will be reopened on the 7th day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M. GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

NEW JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1870.

THE FINAL INSTALLMENT ON the Scrip Stock of the United Canal and Railroad Companies of New-Jersey, registered in New-York, is due Jan. 22, and will be received up to Feb. 10. Holders will present their receipts, in order to have the payment indorsed thereon.
H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treas.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Certificate No. 38 for five shares of the capital stock of the Harlem Bank, issued to, and owned by, the undersigned, dated July 1, 1869, was on or about the 1st of January, 1870, stolen from my safe at No. 66 East Broadway, New-York City. Said certificate was unindorsed at the time it was taken, and application has been made to the Board of Directors for a new certificate.
ROBERT C. BROWN.

A MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS and stockholders of the Dubuque Southwestern Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 12 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.
By order, J. P. FARLEY, President.

WANTED—TO BORROW $20,000 ON WESTern real estate; first-class security given. Ten per cent. interest. Apply to J. Q. HOLCOMB, No. 59 Taylor-st., Brooklyn; also WELLS PHILLIPS, No. 84 Warren-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

THE

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Chicago, Danville and Vincennes RAILROAD.

Total amount to be issued	$2,500,000
Capital Stock paid in	2,100,000
Estimated Cost of Road (140 miles)	4,500,000
Estimated Earnings per annum	2,639,306
Net Earnings per annum	879,768
Interest on the Loan per annum	175,000
Amount of Bonds per mile of Road	18,000
Amount of Interest per mile	1,260
Amount of Net Earnings per mile	6,284

The Bonds follow the completion of the Road—have the Union Trust Company of New-York as their Official Register and Transfer Agent—and are sold at present at 95 and accrued interest.

They bear examination and comparison better, it is believed, than any other now before the public, in the fixed and unchangeable elements of *Safety, Security, and Profit.*

They bear good interest—Seven per cent. Gold for forty years—and are secured by a *Sinking Fund*, and First Mortgage upon the road, its outfit, and net income, the Franchises, and all present and future acquired property of the Company.

They depend upon no new or half-settled territory for business to pay their interest, but upon an old, well-settled, and productive country;—assuming that a railroad *built* through the heart of such a region offers better security for both *Interest* and *Principal* than a road *to be built* through the most highly-extolled wilderness or sparsely-settled territory.

This Railroad possesses special advantages, in running into and out of the City of Chicago, an important Railroad and Commercial Centre; in running through a line of villages and old farming settlements in the richest portion of the State of Illinois; in running near to deposits of Iron Ore of great extent and value, and over broad fields of the best coal in the State—which mining interests are its monopoly. And besides the local and other business thus assured, there will be attracted to this road the considerable traffic already springing up "From the Lakes to the Gulf;" as with its Southern Connections it forms a Trunk Line 45 miles shorter than any other route from Chicago to Nashville.

These Bonds are therefore based upon a Realty and a Business that a few years must inevitably double—and competent judges say treble—in value.

Governments selling while the price is high, pay well if put into these Bonds, and Trust or Estate Funds can be put into NOTHING BETTER.

Pamphlets, with Maps, &c., on hand for distribution.

Bonds may be had directly of us, or of our advertised Agents.

W. BAILEY LANG & CO., Merchants,
NO. 54 CLIFF-ST., NEW-YORK.
Agents for the sale of the Bonds.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE ISSUE OF
$1,500,000
BY THE
ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY R. R. CO.,

in denominations of $1,000 and $500, coupon or registered, with interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable 15th February and August, in Gold, free of United States taxes, in New-York or Europe. The bonds have thirty years to run, payable in New-York in Gold. Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York. The mortgage which secures these bonds is at the rate of $13,500 per mile; covers a completed road for every bond issued, and is a first and only mortgage. This line connecting St. Joseph with Fort Kearney will make a short and through route to California.

The Company have a Capital Stock of	$10,000,000
And a Grant of Land from Congress of 1,600,000 acres, valued at the lowest estimate at	4,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds	1,500,000
Total	$15,500,000

Length of road, 271 miles; price, 97½ and accrued interest. Can be obtained from the undersigned. Also pamphlets, maps and information relating thereto. These bonds being so well secured and yielding a large income, are desirable to parties seeking safe and lucrative investments.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Com'l Agents,
No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.
TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw RAILWAY COMPANY EIGHT PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE EQUIPMENT BONDS, SECURED BY SINKING FUND.

The undersigned offer for sale a limited amount of the above-named Bonds, at 72½, interest payable 1st of January and 1st July.

These Bonds have only 10 years to run, are convertible at any time into the common stock of the Company, and are secured by a sinking fund of $72,000 per annum, six Bonds to be drawn by lot, monthly, commencing August, 1870.

As an additional security, the faith of the Company and of its Board of Directors in their individual capacity is pledged that no further bonds or liens shall be made by the Company, until the said issue of bonds shall be converted into a mortgage bond of the Company, which this Company agree to do, as soon as legislative authority can be obtained for this purpose.

Any further information desired will be furnished at the office of

JACQUELIN & DE COPPET,
NO. 18 NEW-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.

TANNER & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

have for sale a line of Investment Securities of the highest order. Among them,

6 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds St. Louis and St. Joseph R. R. Co., May and November.
8 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co., February and August.
10 Per. Cent. Bonds of Marion County, Missouri, May and November.
10 Per Cent. Bonds of Monroe County, Missouri, January and July.

All of which we can recommend with the utmost confidence.
TANNER & CO.,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

MACOUPIN COUNTY 10 PER CENT. BONDS.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
NO. 30 WALL-ST.,

Offer for sale at par and accrued interest Bonds of Macoupin County, Ill., issued for the building of a court house, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, (being the lawful rate of the State of Illinois.)

COUPONS PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY,

ON THE 1ST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

These bonds are regarded as first-class in every respect, and very desirable for investors.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.
LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL	$1,000,000
PAID IN	$500,000

TRUSTEES.

H. M. BENEDICT, Pres't Gold Ex. Bank.
J. L. BROWNELL, J. L. Brownell & Bro.
T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co.
T. B. STOUT, Stout & Dickinson.
A. M. FERRIS, A. M. Ferris & Bro.
T. B. MUSGRAVE, Musgrave & Co.
G. T. BONNER, G. T. Bonner & Co.
T. S. MARLOR.
JAMES D. SMITH, Jameson, Smith & Cotting.
R. W. MARTIN, Jr., R. W. Martin, Jr., & Co.
JAMES B. COLGATE, Trevor & Colgate.
RUFUS HATCH, No. 17 Broad-st.
JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co.

Transacts a general banking business.

Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balance.

Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement.

JOHN BONNER, President.
D. W. BEEDAN, Manager.

WE OFFER FOR SALE—NEW-YORK Central Park Loan, interest payable quarterly, and due in 1876.

ALSO,

City of Louisville Seven per Cent. Bonds, interest payable semi-annually at Bank of America in this City. WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

$600,000 TRUST FUNDS TO loan in sums to suit at Seven per Cent. on Real Estate. First and second mortgages wanted. P. HASTINGS, No. 48 Broad-st.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST mortgages in sums of $2,000, $4,000 and $5,000. First mortgages bought. T. S. SHEPHERD, No. 205 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS AT 95 FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,

ISSUED BY THE

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad Company,

FIRST MORTGAGE AND CONVERTIBLE,

AND PROTECTED BY A

LIBERAL SINKING FUND.

INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN AT NEW-YORK OR LONDON. PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN COIN IN FIFTY YEARS.

TRUSTEES:

J. EDGAR THOMSON, President Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

CHAS. L. FROST, President Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company.

These bonds, at present price of gold, yield over nine per cent. interest, and as an investment they are fully as secure as United States Five-twenties, which now pay only six and one-fourth per cent. in currency.

They are only issued upon each section of the road as fast as the same is completed and in successful operation. Over $2,500,000 have been expended on the road. Eighty-three miles are about completed and equipped, and already show large earnings; and the remainder of the line is rapidly progressing towards completion.

The State of Iowa, through which this road runs, is one of the richest agricultural sections in America. Its large population, extending with surprising rapidity, and its immense yield of grain, pork, wool and other agricultural products, create a pressing demand for the construction of this road, which affords the best possible guarantee for the bondholders, especially as the line runs through the wealthiest and most thickly populated section of the State.

The road also runs through the rich and growing State of Minnesota. Reference to the map of the United States will show that it traverses the most enterprising and growing portion of the West, and forms one of the great trunk lines in direct communication with New-York, Chicago and St. Louis, being to the latter city 90 miles nearer from Northern Iowa and all portions of the State of Minnesota than by any other road now built or projected, and also the nearest route from Central and Southern Iowa.

The road is opened for local traffic as rapidly as constructed, and thus RECEIVES EARNINGS ON ITS COMPLETED SECTIONS GREATLY IN EXCESS OF THE AMOUNT NEEDED TO PAY THE INTEREST UPON ITS BONDS BEFORE THE ROAD IS FINISHED. The buyer of these bonds is therefore guaranteed, by a great business already in existence on the route of the road, as well as by now current earnings, and has not to risk any of the contingencies which always attend the opening of roads in a new and unsettled country.

A limited quantity only of these Bonds are now offered at 95 and accrued interest.

After a thorough investigation of the above enterprise, we recommend these Bonds as a first-class investment, affording absolute safety, and paying an unusually liberal rate of interest. All marketable securities at their full price, free of commission and express charges, received in payment. Pamphlets and maps furnished on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 32 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1870—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	117¾	118	5-20 Coupon, '67.	114	114¼
Coupon, 1881	117¾	118	5-20 Coupon, '68.	114	114¼
5-20 Regis., 1862.	115	115¼	10-40 Regis.	111⅞	112⅛
5-20 Coupon, '62.	115	115¼	10-40 Coupon	112	112¼
5-20 Coupon, '64.	115	115¼	Gold	120¼	120⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65.	115	115¼	U. S. Cur. Pac.	110¼	110½
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July.	113¾	114			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK. FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD	6s
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD (LAND GRANT)	7s
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD INCOME BONDS.	
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD	6s
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD (STATE AIDS)	7s
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD (CONVERTIBLE)	7s
CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD	7s
ATCHISON AND PIKE'S PEAK RAILROAD	6s
KANSAS PACIFIC RAILROAD	6s
KANSAS PACIFIC RAILROAD	7s

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
UTLEY & DOUGHERTY,
NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., less Government tax, payable 15th February, 1870, as follows: On the preferred stock, $7 per share in money and $3 per share in common stock. On the common stock, $3 per share in money and $7 per share in common stock.

The above is conditioned on the approval of the shareholders as stated in circular about to be sent them.

The transfer books will be closed from 29th January, at 2 P. M., to 16th February, at 10 A. M.
JAMES M. McKINLAY,
JAN. 19, 1870. Transfer Agent.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 96 BROADWAY, Jan. 12, 1870.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, held Monday, Jan. 10, 1870, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Levi Apgar,
Jas. Flanagan,
Daniel Foster,
John F. Pupke,
Geo. Carter,
W. M. Giles,
Nelson Smith,
R. C. White,
O. W. F. Randolph,
F. A. Ray,
C. H. Applegate,
Jas. Wallace,
A. Curtis,
Jas. S. Barrow,
H. K. Thurber,
A. Eberhardt,
Edgar Pinchot,
E. T. Tefft,
John H. Holdane,
W. W. Owens,
N. C. Miller.
Z. Jaques,
John R. Flanagan,
Stephen Viele,
Ed. Smith,
Thos. M. Wheeler,
C. B. Richard,
Chas. Spear,
Allan Hay,
Alex. Bonnell,
T. C. Kimball,

And at a meeting of the Board, held this day, NICHOLAS C. MILLER was elected President, JOHN R. FLANAGAN, Vice-President.
JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WILKES BARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY,
NO. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Wilkes Barre Coal and Iron Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of such other business as may be presented, will be held at the office of the Company at Wilkes Barre, Penn., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The polls will close at 1 o'clock P. M.

Transfer books will be closed from the 18th to the 27th inst., both days inclusive.

By order,
S. M. WILLIAMS, Secretary pro tem.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIrectors of the Grocers' Fire Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 157 Broadway, on MONDAY, Feb. 7, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
JACOB H. MOORE, Secretary.

BANK STOCK FOR SALE.—FIFTY thousand dollars of the Union-square National Bank stock, in sums to suit, below par. Apply to HENRY HONIG, No. 7 Pine-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A SPRING factory near New-York City, with all necessary machinery for carrying on the manufacture of carriage springs. Machinery in good order. Terms easy. For particulars address Post Office Box No. 390, New-York City.

$5,000 CASH AND ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN WANTED.—I have the refusal of a splendid business that will net $10,000 per year. Address MANHATTAN, Box No. 182 *Times* Office, stating when and where to be seen.

A PARTNER WANTED IN THE OWNership of a well-known valuable patent medicine; it is well established already, additional capital (about $10,000) being necessary to conduct the business. Address, with real name, G. N., Box No. 160 *Times* Office,

DIVIDENDS.

EIGHTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 192 Broadway, New York.

Cash capital	$500,000 00
Surplus, Jan. 1, 1870	$92,572 28

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
F. H. CARTER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1870.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. and the Government tax, payable on demand.
JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE CO.
THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. FREE of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand, at No. 122 Bowery.

CAPITAL	$200,000 00
SURPLUS JAN. 1, 1870	106,809 70
ASSETS	$306,809 70

Offices No. 122 Bowery and No. 200 Broadway.

SAM'L P. PATTERSON, President.
SAM'L WILLETS, Vice-President.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.
GEO. B. RHOADS, Ass't Secretary.
JAN. 13, 1870.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st inst., and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in cash on and after Jan. 17, 1870, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st inst.

All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 156 BROADWAY.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., free of tax, payable on demand.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

A dividend of FIVE per Cent., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.
A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

Cash Capital, $250,000, Net Cash Surplus, $202,982.
ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 16 WALL-ST., Jan. 12, 1870.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., free of all taxes, is this day declared, payable Feb. 1 next.
JAMES YEREANCE, Secretary.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS of this Company have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., payable, free of Government tax, on the 1st day of February next, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

The transfer books will be opened on the 30th day of December inst., at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York, and be closed on the 15th day of January, at the close of business, and be reopened on the 2d day of February next.
JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, OHIO, Jan. 14, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A half per cent. has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Feb. 1 next, free of United States tax. New-York stockholders will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of 15th inst. until Feb. 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY, HOWARD BUILDING, NO. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1870.

A SCRIP DIVIDEND OF THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, on the business of the past year, has been declared, for which certificates will be issued April 5.

Six per cent. interest on all outstanding scrip will be paid on and after Feb. 1, at which date also the outstanding certificates of this Company, of the issue of 1865, will be redeemed in cash.
THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 12 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1869.

THE COUPONS FROM THE BONDS of the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company maturing Feb. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that day at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st.

Holders willing to make a rebate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on demand from this date.
H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
CLEVELAND, Jan. 13, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Two and one-half per Cent., free of Government tax, upon the capital stock, payable on the 29th inst. and for thirty days thereafter, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in New-York, and afterwards at the office of the Company in Cleveland.

The transfer books will close on the 17th inst. and reopen on the 31st inst.
GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
JUNCTION OF CHATHAM-SQUARE,
WORTH AND MOTT STS.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1870.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable Feb. 1. Transfer books closed from Jan. 24 to Feb. 1.
JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NO. 7 NASSAU-ST., (Continental Bank Building,)
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1870.

THE MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of February next at the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York.

The transfer book will be closed on the 18th inst., at the close of business, and will be reopened on the 2d day of February next.
CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. in cash, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on the 1st day of February next, to the holders of full paid shares registered at the close of the 17th day of January inst., after which date and until the 5th day of February next the transfer books will be closed.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 470 WEST 30TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1870.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST DUE on First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at this office on Feb. 1, 1870, after which date interest will cease.

Transfer books will be closed on the 15th inst.
C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE Company has this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent. upon its capital, payable to its stockholders or to their legal representatives, on demand.
CYRUS PECK, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1870.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after 1st of February prox.

The transfer books will remain closed until 2d of February.
H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treas.

OFFICE OF DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY,
EAST 14TH-ST. AND AVENUE B,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared the usual quarterly Dividend, free of Government tax, payable on and after 1st February prox.

Transfer books will open 2d February. By order of the Board.
RICHARD KELLY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 12 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1870.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock for the last six months, payable on demand, free of Government tax.
H. KIP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM COMPANY, NO. 122 BOWERY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1870.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on the 1st of February.
WASHINGTON A. HALL, Treasurer.

OFFICE WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 172 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1870.

PARTIES ENTITLED TO SCRIP for 1867 are requested to call for it on or before the 31st inst. to avoid forfeiture.
WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 152 BROADWAY.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 140 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a quarterly Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the first day of February.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 161 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1870.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on demand.
ED. M. DOUGHTY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 187 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 17th inst.
CHARLES D. HARTSHORNE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 153 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1870.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on demand.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1870.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF New-York have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
C. T. CARLTON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 3 Chambers-st.

On and after MONDAY, the 17th day of January next, this institution will pay interest, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1870. Interest not called for will be credited as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Thursdays from 10 to 7.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH!

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, southwest corner of Canal-st.

July next, and semi-annually thereafter, interest will be paid on all deposits of $5 and over, for the number of calendar months that the same may have been on hand.

Money deposited now will bear interest from the 1st of February at the rate of six per cent.

Bank open EVERY DAY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Bank books in German, English and French.
E. E. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,

No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

INTEREST SIX PER CENT., free from Government tax.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM FEB. 1.
F. OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

DIVIDEND.—Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 17, 1870.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $7,099,448 09.

N. J. HAINES,
W. S. WHITLOCK,
Vice-Presidents.
JOHN McLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 8th-av. and West 34th-st.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after Jan. 17, 1870.

INTEREST on NEW DEPOSITS commences on the first day of each month.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN HOOPER, President.
J. F. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Feb. 1 will draw interest from Feb. 1. Assets, $1,614,312 10; surplus, $139,034 77.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 2d day of December, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES B. RICHARDSON, of the town of Orange, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, and HENRY HEATH, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, who have carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of their petition, in the City of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or either of them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and of each of them individually, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and of the separate estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 7th day of February, A. D. 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M.
S. R. HARLOW,
United States Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 13th day of January, A. D. 1870, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ANDREW J. SOLIS, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, who has carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition at the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, at No 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock, M.
S. R. HARLOW, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 19th day of January, A. D. 1870, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES D. LYON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M.
S. R. HARLOW, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM L. STONE and JOHN T. BARRON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The said bankrupts, having applied to the Court for a discharge from their debts, and each of them having applied for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 24th day of February, A. D., 1870, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts, and each of them.—Dated New-York, 17th January, 1870.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
ja24-1aw3wM

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern district of New-York.—In the matter of AUGUSTUS SCHMIDT and CHARLES WITTHOFF, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The said bankrupts having applied to the Court for a discharge from their debts, and each of them having applied for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all Creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 15th day of February, A. D., 1870, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts and each of them.—Dated, New-York, 10th January, 1870.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
j24-law3wM*

MEDICAL

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 8 City Hall-place.

BLOOD, MANHOOD.—DR. OLIN, NO. 27 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, treats the unfortunate. Boarding in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Confidential consultation free. Send two stamps for pamphlet. Hours 9 to 7, Sundays; evenings, 5 to 7.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 56 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "Medical Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

RADICAL CURE, WITHOUT KNIFE, caustic or detention from business, for stricture, fistula, piles, diseases of the pelvic viscera, diseases and deformities of the eye, nose, face and person. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

IRON WORKS.

IRON RAILS.

IRON RAILS of superior quality from the celebrated PARK GATE IRON COMPANY, of Rotherham, England. For sale by
WM. BAILEY LANG & CO.,
No. 54 Cliff-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL, (VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

NEVADA, Captain GREEN.........Jan. 26, at 2 P. M.
COLORADO, Captain WILLIAMS..Feb. 2, at 8 A. M.
NEBRASKA, Captain GIRARD.....Feb. 9, at noon.
MANHATTAN, Captain FORSYTH.Feb. 16, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Captain PRICE.......Feb. 23, at noon.
IDAHO, Captain CUTTING.........March 2, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Cuba, Wednesday, Jan. 19	Palmyra, Thursd'y, Feb. 3
Samaria, Thursd'y, Jan. 20	Nemesis, Wednesd'y, Feb. 9
Calabria, Wed'sd'y, Jan. 26	Tripoli, Thursday, Feb. 10
Marathon, Th'sd'y, Jan. 27	Java, Wednesday, Feb. 16
Russia, Wednesday, Feb. 2	Tarifa, Thursday, Feb. 17

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris............................$145, gold.
By the Thursday Steamers.
First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

INDIA.............Jan. 29	ANGLIA...........Feb. 19
CAMBRIA..........Feb. 5	COLUMBIA.........Feb. 26
IOWA................Feb. 12	EUROPA...........Mar. 5

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE.SATURDAY, Feb. 5
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT..SATURDAY, Feb. 19
ST. LAURENT......LEMARIE...SATURDAY, Mar. 5
LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAN...SATURDAY, Mar. 19

Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BOSTON, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Jan. 25, 12 M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Jan. 29, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.......Saturday, Feb. 5, 9 A. M.
ETNA, (via Halifax).......Tuesday, Feb. 8, 11 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.	PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin..............$100	Steerage..........................$35
To London................. 105	To London......................... 40
To Paris.................... 115	To Paris............................. 43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.	STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Liverpool.......................$80	Liverpool.........................$30
Halifax............................ 20	Halifax............................. 15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.... 45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.... 30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
THE QUEEN, THOMPSON, Wednesday, Jan. 26, at 12 M.
DENMARK, FORBES, Saturday, Jan. 29, at 1 P. M.
VIRGINIA, THOMAS, Saturday, Feb. 4.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. Steerage.
$125 to $170. $60.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult.
Medicine and attendance free.
FEB. 5—ARIZONA, Captain MAURY, connecting with COLORADO, Captain FARNSWORTH.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco March 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
For reduced rates of freight apply on wharf. Freight for steamer ARIZONA received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, Feb. 4. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

ST. DOMINGO STEAM LINE.

FOR PORTO PLATA, SAMANA AND ST. DOMINGO CITY.
The regular mail steamer
TYBEE,
Captain E. A. DELANOY,
will leave for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.
EXCURSION TICKETS for the voyage out and home, which includes board on the vessel while in the above ports, $160, gold.
Parties wishing to visit a milder climate during the Winter and Spring months will find this a most eligible opportunity. Hotel accommodations at St. Domingo City can be had at "Mons. Auguste's" at $3, gold, per day.
Price of passage to Porto Plata, gold.................$70
Price of passage to Samana and St. Domingo, gold.. 80
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, March 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAMSHIPS
LEO, Captain DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Jan. 25, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
GENERAL BARNES, Captain MALLORY, THURSDAY, Jan. 27, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
SAN JACINTO, Captain ATKINS, SATURDAY, Jan. 29, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
HUNTSVILLE, Captain CROWELL, SATURDAY, Jan. 29, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

FOR MOBILE.
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE
FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP
CATHARINE WHITING,
Captain HOWES,
On THURSDAY, Jan. 27, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without literage at Mobile.
Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.
Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.
Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.
The ALABAMA will follow and sail on TUESDAY, Feb. 1.
For Freight or Passage apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st.
Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly, by first-class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London, by weekly sailing Packets. Drafts for £1 and upward, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates, at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

FOR CHARLESTON, S.C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—REGULAR LINE.

The sidewheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail
THURSDAY, Jan. 27, 1870, at 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.
Rates of passage—Charleston, $15.
Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.
Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission. Insurance effected at this office at one-half of one per cent.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail Feb. 3.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. ADAMS, Jan. 27, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Wednesday, Feb. 2.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Tuesday, Feb. 22.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. ADAMS, via Nassau, Jan. 27.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN SICE, Feb. 3.
EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE, Feb. 10.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:50 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:00 and 6:50 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)
Nov. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily;) leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 6:15 P. M. (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 4:15 P. M.,) Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st. 3:15 P. M.)

For Otisville and Way at 8:30 A. M. daily, (23d-st. 8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M.; (23d-st. 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, 11:30 P. M.; (23d-st. 11 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M.; 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M.; 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 5:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., *6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

* To Piermont only.
L. D. BUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS of the laws of the State of New-York, and of an act of the people of said State, entitled "An Act allowing the continued use of copartnership names in certain cases," passed April 17, 1854, and of the several acts amending the same, we, the subscribers, do by this certificate, duly signed and acknowledged by us, declare that the copartnership of J. C. HOWE & CO., in the City and State of New-York, have transacted business therein for a period of five years and upwards, and that all of the subscribers were copartners in the said copartnership, with Jabez C. Howe, since deceased, and that the business conducted by the said partnership is continued in the said City and State of New-York by the subscribers, under the same firm name of J. C. HOWE & CO.; and we hereby certify and declare that the persons dealing under such name or firm, with their respective places of abode, are as follows, viz.: George O. Hovey, of Boston, Massachusetts; Samuel R. Payson, of Belmont, Massachusetts; John B. Hutchinson, of the City of Brooklyn, New-York; Jacob Wendell, of the City of New-York; John B. Manning, of Roxbury, Massachusetts; George S. Bullens, of Newton, Massachusetts; Gilbert R. Payson, of Watertown, Massachusetts; Henry S. Hovey and Joseph C. Hovey, both of said City of Boston.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1870.
GEORGE O. HOVEY,
SAM. R. PAYSON,
JOHN B. HUTCHINSON,
JACOB WENDELL,
JOHN B. MANNING,
GEO. S. BULLENS,
GILBERT R. PAYSON,
HENRY S. HOVEY,
ja17-law4wM JOSEPH C. HOVEY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The undersigned having been for the last forty years a full, equal and senior partner of the lately dissolved firm of A. BININGER & CO., established in 1776, and having commenced anew next door below the old stand, under the firm name of A. BININGER CLARK & SON, (Successor,) have been restrained by Judge Gilbert, of the Supreme Court of New-York, from using my BAPTISMAL name of BININGER, also that of SUCCESSOR, I would hereby inform the public that for the present and until my name Bininger be restored to me by Judge Gilbert, I shall do business in the Wine, Liquor and Fine Family Grocery trade, under the name and title of ABRAHAM B. CLARK & SON, No. 96 Liberty-st.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of H. W. BELCHER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the copartners are authorized to settle the business of the late firm.
HENRY W. BELCHER,
JAN. 17, 1870. WILLIAM G. DICKINSON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the name and style of BELCHER, PARK & CO., for the transaction of a grocery and commission business in the City of New-York.
HENRY W. BELCHER,
NOEL R. PARK,
JAN. 17, 1870. JAMES H. BELCHER.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of WM. EDGAR BIRD & CO. is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869.
WM. EDGAR BIRD,
JAMES C. GODFREY.
The business of the late firm of WM. EDGAR BIRD & CO. will be continued by the undersigned at No. 61 Front-st. WM. EDGAR BIRD.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of E. A. HAYT & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. E. A. HAYT is duly authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
(Signed,) E. A. HAYT,
JAMES WILSON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1870.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.
MR. JOHN W. ELLIS, (LATE PRESIDENT of the First National Bank of Cincinnati,) has this day been admitted a partner in our firm. We shall continue the regular banking business as heretofore. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

REDUCTION ON CABLE MESSAGES TO AND FROM HAVANA, CUBA.

TO TAKE EFFECT JAN. 1, 1870.
For ten words or less, counting address, date and signature, from any office of the Western Union Telegraph Company in the United States, east of the Mississippi River, including St. Louis, Mo., and excepting Key West, Fla., $5 (gold.) For each word over ten words, 40c. (gold.)
For ten words or less, counting address, date and signature, from any office of the Western Union Telegraph Company west of the Mississippi River, excepting St. Louis, Mo., $7 50 (gold.) For each word over ten words, 75c. (gold.)

EDWARD SALOMON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
No. 141 Broadway, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INTELligent industrious girl to do cooking, washing and ironing or general housework; is competent, economical and reliable; best references. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; either City or country.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR CHAMBERmaid, with excellent City references, a situation in a private family, or as regular waitress in a private boarding house and take charge of the silver and dining room in style. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as good cook; understands bread and biscuits; also meats, soups, pastry and desserts; would assist with coarse washing, if required; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 247 West 19th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH excellent City reference from her last employer, a situation in the City, or a few miles in the country; makes all kinds of bread and pastry, soups and jellies; does the coarse washing if required; wages, $16. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION OR as chambermaid and laundress, or fine washer; she is a thorough laundress; does French fluting and does up Ladies' fine muslin in the best manner; country or City; has the best City testimonials. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as a good cook; is an excellent baker; would assist with washing and ironing if required; good City reference. Apply at No. 222 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant German woman as first-class cook; understands every branch of cooking, boneing, larding, &c.; has unexceptional City reference. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner of 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family by a neat young woman, as a very superior laundress; understands doing up laces, &c., in French style; has the best recommendations. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as first-class cook; understands soups, meats and pastry; is neat in her kitchen; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, RESPECTABLE English girl, a situation as first-class cook; gets up recherche dinners and suppers; would engage by day work or permanently; has first-class City reference. Call at No. 240 East 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH-woman a cook's situation; very respectable; she is a very good cook; can take care of milk and butter; country or City; has the best City testimonials. Apply at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH COOK, A SITUAtion; she is very respectable and a thorough French, English or American cook; has the best testimonials. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion; understands nursing or chamberwork. Call at No. 219 East 25th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., basement floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WIDOW woman and her daughter to do the housework of a small family; has the best of reference. Call at No. 346 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker; best references. Call for two days at No. 207 East 20th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chambermaid; is willing to assist in washing; good City reference. Call in the store, No. 426 4th-av., one door from 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH girl, a situation as cook in a private family; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG German girl, a situation to do general housework, or as chambermaid and nurse. Apply at No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; City reference. Apply at No. 1 1st-st.

A LADY WANTS A HOME IN SOME respectable family; is willing to superintend or assist in housekeeping or act as companion to a lady or invalid, or make herself useful in any position not menial; is agreeable, well educated, of good appearance and will furnish City reference of the highest character; no compensation required. Address Mrs. L., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 340 AND 342 4th-av., corner of 25th-st., will be found very select servants, viz.: maids, seamstresses, superior cooks, laundresses, cooks to wash, and girls of all work for City and country.

GERMAN, AMERICAN, FRENCH, Scotch help our specialty, and Catholic and Protestant Irish constantly on hand at the International, No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND his wife; the man as coachman; the wife as excellent family cook and a splendid baker; both understand their business; no incumbrances; first-class City references given. Address JAMES, Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as waiter, footman or coachman; has lived in each capacity; has excellent recommendations from good families in the old country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner of 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH-man as gardener in all branches; thoroughly understands greenhouse and grapery; no incumbrance; six years' reference from last place. Call or address No. 333 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO obtain a situation for his coachman; one who thoroughly understands his business and is worthy of the situation. Call or address T. W., No. 66 University-place.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR COMPETENT coachmen, grooms, gardeners, farm hands, porters, waiters, servants, small boys, laborers, &c.; also, female help. Apply at CARPENTER'S large Employment Office, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable man as first-class waiter; understands his business thoroughly; has unexceptionable references as to honesty, sobriety, &c. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner of 25th-st.

WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG German, who speaks good English, a situation as waiter in a family, or in any other capacity in a house or about a store. Apply at 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man, who has the best references from last employer. Address M. D., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A small family; one who is willing to wash and iron; must have good reference; good wages will be given. Apply at No. 322 West 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN'S FAMILY, in the City, a Protestant Scotch, Welsh or English nurse. Apply at Mrs. SANDERS' office, No. 49 3d-av.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON.

Via Fall River, touching at Newport.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
The splendid steamers
NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY.
Commander LEWIS, Commander SIMMONS,
leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.
JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

DRY GOODS.

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES
IN
REAL LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
EVERYTHING REDUCED BEFORE TAKING OUR ANNUAL INVENTORY.

Black Thread, Guipure, French Laces, Valenciennes, Point, Point Applique Laces, Collars, Sets, Coiffeurs, Barbes, &c. A magnificent assortment just opened, of Hamburg Edgings, Insertions, and Guipure Bands.
N. B.—Kid Gloves, splendid quality in black, white, evening shades, and all the fashionable colors, $1 per pair. 200 dozen genuine Angele, 2 buttons (evening shades) $1 50, worth $2 25. BENNET WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
In consequence of the great reduction in GOLD, and in order to make room for SPRING IMPORTATIONS, they will continue the
SPECIAL SALE AT RETAIL
IN
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
BLANKETS,
FLANNELS,
QUILTS,
LINENS,
WHITE GOODS,
PIQUES, IN NEW PATTERNS,
PRINTS,
DRESS GOODS,
&c., &c.
The various stocks will be LARGELY REPLENISHED and STILL FURTHER ATTRACTIONS offered, to which they respectfully call attention.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

AT LEGRAIN'S, NOW NO. 936 BROADWAY.

The entire stock of
LEGRAIN'S
DRY GOODS STORE
Has been removed to
NO. 936 BROADWAY,
Between 21st and 22d sts.,
where the entire stock will be offered for sale
AT GREAT SACRIFIES,
GREAT LOSSES.
And we can assure the ladies that the
PRICES ARE MARKED DOWN
To such figures that it will pay them
to call before purchasing elsewhere.

LEGRAIN, 936 Broadway

BETWEEN 21ST AND 22D STS.

LORD & TAYLOR

Respectfully announce that having secured the services of a
FIRST-CLASS PARIS DRESSMAKER,
They are prepared to make up, at short notice and in the latest styles,
WEDDING, EVENING, DINNER, PARTY AND BALL DRESSES,
which they are confident will give perfect satisfaction.
BROADWAY AND GRAND-ST.

AT KINZEY'S,

CONTINUATION OF
SPECIE PAYMENT
SALE.
IMMENSE RUSH.
LAST WEEK.
HAMBURG EDGINGS, 8c., 10c., 12½c., 15c. yard.
WORKED INSERTIONS AND EDGINGS, 5c. to 10c.
WORKED DOUBLE BANDS, 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c.
FRENCH WORK DOUBLE BANDS, 50c., 75c.
WORKED DIMITY DOUBLE BANDS, 15c.
FINE SWISS MUSLINS, 20c., 25c., 31c.
FRENCH-WOVEN CORSETS, 75c.
CLOSING CASH'S RUFFLINGS, 25c. piece.
CLOSING MAGIC RUFFLINGS, 25c. piece.
CLOSING FANCY RUFFLINGS, 25c. piece.
LACES AND EDGINGS, 1c., 2c., 3c., 4c., 5c. yard.
CLOSING OUT FLUTED COLLARS, 6c.
LACES, ILLUSION, TARLATANES, &c., CHEAP.
SOILED NEEDLEWORK GOODS CHEAP.
REMNANTS OF NEEDLEWORK GOODS CHEAP.
CLOSING NEEDLEWORK COLLARS, 10c., 15c., 25c.
CLOSING LACE COLLARS, 10c., 20c., 25c., 31c., 40c.
CLOSING REAL LACE COLLARS, 25c. up.

GOODS SELLING
FOR
CURRENCY
AT LESS THAN
GOLD COST.
DRESS TRIMMINGS, 25c., 31c., 50c. piece.
SILK FRINGES, 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 12½c.
FANCY SILK VELVETS, 25c., 50c., 75c. piece.
RICH PARIS TRIMMINGS, 50c., 60c., 75c. piece.
WHITE SILK BONNET VELVETS, 65c., 75c., $1, $1 25.
BLACK VELVETEENS REDUCED to 45c.
COLORED VELVETEENS REDUCED to 46c., 50c.
BEST SILK PLUSHES REDUCED to 70c.
GOODS MARKED
WAY DOWN.
COLORED BORDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, 5c., 6c., 10c.
WHITE FINE HEMMED HANDERCHIEFS, 8c.
FINE HEMSTITCH HANDKERCHIEFS, 10c., 11c., 15c., 18c.
NEEDLEWORK HANDERCHIEFS, 15c., 20c., 25c.
RICH LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, 25c. up.
GENTS' LINEN HEMMED, 20c., 23c. up.
800 DOZENS VERY FINE HANDKERCHIEFS, 25c. up.

BARGAINS IN
EVERY DEPARTMENT.
BONNET RIBBONS CLOSING OUT, 6c., 10c. YARD.
NARROW FANCY RIBBONS, 6c., 10c., 12½c. YARD.
PLAIN AND FANCY SASH RIBBONS CLOSING.
FANCY TRIMMING RIBBONS, 6c., 8c., 10c.
WIDE VELVET EDGE RIBBONS, 25c.

10,000 YARDS	15,000 PIECES
WIDE	SILK VELVETS
RIBBONS.	CLOSING OUT
PLAIDS, STRIPES,	AT LESS THAN
WATERED.	HALF PRICE.
PLAIN AND FANCY	10c. PIECE.
CORD EDGES	25c. PIECE.
REDUCED	50c. PIECE.
TO 15c. AND 20c. YARD.	$1 PIECE.

1,000 REMNANTS RIBBONS CHEAP.
FRENCH FLOWERS CLOSING OUT, 10c. SPRAY.
FEATHERS CLOSING OUT, 10c., 15c., 25c., 31c., 50c.
CLOSING ROMAN SILK TIES, 25c.

$60,000 WORTH
RICH GOODS
CLOSING OUT BEFORE
TAKING STOCK.
BEST ALPACA BRAIDS, 36 YARDS, PIECES 45c. and 58c.
BEST SPOOL COTTONS, FULL LENGTHS, 1c. SPOOL.
BEST COTTON, WARRANTED 200 YARDS, 3c. SPOOL.
BEST SEWING-SILKS, 1c. SPOOL.
BEST SEWING-SILKS, 1c. SKEIN.
BEST MACHINE-SILKS, 5c. SPOOL.
BEST GOLD-EYED NEEDLES, 5c. PAPER.
BEST NEEDLE-POINTED PINS, 4c. PAPER.
FINEST ALPACA BRAIDS, 8c. PIECE.
CLOSING OUT ELASTIC GARTERS, 5c. PAIR.
WHITE AND COLORED FRENCH WORKING COTTON, 1c.
FANCY HAIRPINS AND ORNAMENTS, 5c. to 25c.
JET AND FRENCH SETS, 25c. and 50c. SETS.
FANCY BREAST-PINS, 5c., 10c., 15c., 25c.
BUTTONS OF EVERY KIND AT YOUR OWN PRICE.
12,000 CARDS SWANBILL HOOKS AND EYES, 2c.

GOODS MARKED
BELOW
OLD-TIME PRICES.
GENTS' KID GLOVES, 50c., 75c. PAIR.
SPOTTED AND SOILED KIDS, 15c. PAIR.
LADIES' KID GLOVES, CLOSING 50c. PAIR.
MISSES' KID GLOVES, CLOSING 50c. PAIR.
CLOTH AND SILK GLOVES, 25c. PAIR.

CLOSING OUT	ENGLISH
LADIES' AND	HOSE AND HALF-
GENTS'	HOSE
REAL KID	REDUCED
GLOVES	DOWN
REDUCED FROM	TO
$1 50 to 75c.	25c. PAIR.

FANCY CASHMERE AND WOOL HOSE, 10c. PAIR.
SILK AND SATIN NECKTIES, 10c. TO 25c.
CLOSING MERINO VESTS AND DRAWERS, 50c.
CLOSING SILK AND CASHMERE SCARFS, 25c.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT
ON LOWER FLOOR OPEN
AT RETAIL.
EVERYTHING IN ROUND HATS AT 25c.
PLUSH VELVET-SATIN AND FELT HATS, 25c.
SILK-VELVET AND FANCY BUTTONS, 3c., 4c., 5c. DOZEN.
JET GILT AND FANCY BUTTONS, 3c., 4c., 5c. DOZEN.
CLEARING OUT ZEPHYR WORSTEDS, 10c. OUNCE.
SILK DRESS TRIMMINGS, 25c. PIECE.
SILK AND SATIN GIMPS, 25c. PIECE.
WHITE AND COLORED PIQUE TRIMMINGS, 25c. PIECE.
SILK FRINGES, BLACK AND FANCY, 25c. PIECE.
REMNANTS OF VELVETS AND SILKS.
PLAIN AND FANCY MUSLINS.
WORSTED WORK AND PATTERNS.
FANCY AND MOROCCO BELTS, 5c.

CLOSING OUT	CLOSING OUT
ON MONDAY	ON MONDAY
ALL OUR	ALL OUR DOLLS,
DOLLS WITH	WITH NATURAL
NATURAL HAIR	HAIR, FROM
FROM $1 50	$3 REDUCED
REDUCED TO 25c.	TO 50c.

WM. KINZEY,
NO. 645 BROADWAY,
SECOND DOOR ABOVE BLEECKER-ST.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.

Ladies' and Gents' French Kid, light and dark, reduced to 90 cents; children's 25, 50, 75; lots of Winter gloves at 25 and 50 cents. For 30 days only. At ELGER'S, No. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., East side.

MERINO UNDER WEAR

For ladies and children at less than cost; also a large stock of Winter gloves and hosiery; best quality kids reduced to $1 50, and the best $1 gloves in the City, all colors, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

C. A. BYRNE & STARR..........................Directors
FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE.
COMMENCING MONDAY NIGHT, JAN. 24.
Engagement of MRS. HOWARD PAUL, who will appear for the first time in America in her celebrated role of the GRANDE DUCHESS, which she performed 100 consecutive nights in London, at the Olympic, to overflowing houses.
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE DE GEROLSTEIN.
A SPLENDID ORCHESTRA,
Under the direction of the eminent Conductor,
Mr. ROBERT STOEPEL,
(by kind permission of Augustin Daly, Esq.,)
THE LARGEST CHORUS YET SEEN IN OPERA BOUFFE.
SATURDAY EVENING—COMEDIE LA PAPILLONNE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Seats for the first six nights for sale at the French Theatre, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Ruilman's, No. 112 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Managers.......JARRETT & PALMER
MONDAY, JAN. 24,
THIRD WEEK IN AMERICA OF
MR. FECHTER
and MISS CARLOTTA LE CLERQ.
The grand romantic drama from the French entitled
RUY BLAS.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 26, 1870,
will be presented the drama entitled
THE DUKE'S MOTTO.
Henri de Lagardere.......................MR. FECHTER
Box office open six days in advance.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE,

BROADWAY, CORNER 30TH-ST.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.
MENAGERIE OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS.
TWO DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES DAILY.
TWO "ORIGINAL" OF ALL "CARDIFF" GIANTS.

At 2 daily,	At 8 P. M.,
WILLIAM TELL	IXION and DORABELLA
OLIVIA AND ROSA	LISA WEBER
RAND SISTERS	Burlesque Company.

TAMMANY. **N. Y. A. CO.**
LAST NIGHTS of the GLORIOUS BURLESQUE of BAD DICKEY; also, of ALLEN, PETTENGILL, DELHANTY and HENGLER'S MINSTRELS.
First appearance of Professor ROBERTS, Magical Illusions, and ROBERT NICKLE, the World's Prestidigitator. All the theatres open.
Admission 50 cents; family circle 25 cents.
In active preparation—SEVEN. Copyright secured.

BOWERY THEATRE.

SECOND WEEK OF BUCK, BUCK, HOW MANY HORNS, OR GOLD AT 165!
INDORSED BY PRESS AND PUBLIC AS BEING THE BEST PANTOMIME OF THE AGE!
25,000 PEOPLE HAVE SEEN IT.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.

FIRE DEPARTMENT BALL.

THE FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL BALL
in aid of the
WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND
of the late Volunteer Fire Department,
will be given at
THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, 1870.
TICKETS, FIVE DOLLARS,
admitting a gentleman and two ladies, can be procured from either of the committee or from the following officers: JAMES F. WENMAN, President, No. 146 Pearl-st.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st.
JOHN J. WESTRAY, Secretary, No. 1 William-st.
Proscenium and dress circle boxes can be obtained on application to JAMES F. WENMAN, President.

REV. WM. H. MILBURN

Will deliver his popular lecture, "What a Blind Man Saw in England," in the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, 23d-st., corner of 4th-av.,
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1870, at 8 o'clock,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE MISSION WORK of
St. Ann's Free Church for Deaf Mutes.
Mr. Myron A. Ward will preside at the organ.
Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats, (numbered,) $1.
May be had at Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway, and at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

CONCERT
BY
NUNN BROTHERS' ORCHESTRA,
ASSISTED BY
MISS CHARLOTTE V. HUTCHINGS
AND
CHILDREN OF HOWARD MISSION,
At the Chapel of Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, No. 40 New Bowery,
On MONDAY, Jan. 24, 1870, at 7½ P. M.
Tickets, 50 cents.

GRAND CONCERT—FOR THE BENEFIT of the German Ladies' Society for Widows and Orphans, on THURSDAY, Jan. 27, at 8 P. M., at STEINWAY HALL, with the kind assistance of the following eminent artists:
Miss Jananschek, Declamation; Miss Anna Mehlig, Piano; Miss Beebe, Soprano; Mr. Fr. Steins, Baritone; Mr. C. Werner, Violoncello; Mr. Von Inten, Piano. Tickets $1; at Steinway Hall and at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NOS. 212 AND 214 5TH-AV.

DOLBEAR'S

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
Nos. 873 and 875 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., over Aitken & Miller's,
is now open, day and evening, for private instruction in bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, correspondence, &c. Messrs. Dolbear aim to make this the most complete commercial institution in the country. They devote their entire time and attention to their pupils and promise success to every student. N. B.—A private parlor is reserved exclusively for ladies.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

GOLDSMITH'S COLLEGE OF PENmanship and Bookkeeping, Booth's building, 6th-av. and 23d-st. Established 1838; full success guaranteed to all. Terms reduced this week.

MRS. SYLAVNUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

ST. MARY'S HALL, BURLINGTON, N. J.—The sixty-sixth semi-annual term of this well-known and popular school for young ladies begins Feb. 15. Terms, $225, and no extra charges. A few vacancies. For admission or information address the Principal.

BURLINGTON COLLEGE, (Preparatory Department.)—The forty-seventh half-yearly term begins as above. Address the Rector.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 19 weeks begins Feb. 21. Excellent accommodations and superior advantages in solid branches and the arts. Send for catalogue to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson.—The Spring Term will commence Feb. 3. Pupils entering any time previously, will be charged only from that date. Address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIED, President.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Young ladies can pursue a thorough course of instruction in English and French, and enjoy the care and comfort of home. Address Miss M. W. METCALF.

A NICE, LARGE, FURNISHED ROOM to a single gentleman; $2 a week; first-class private house and location. Apply at No. 216 East 10th-st., near 2d-av.

ROOMS HANDSOMELY AND NEWLY furnished, with excellent board, at reasonable prices, for single gentlemen, at No. 20 West 32d-st.

BOARDING SCHOOL AT NORTHPORT, L. I.—A few children from the City solicited. For terms address D. B. BEALE, Northport, L. I.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y.
Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A FRENCH TEACHER FOR A class of six gentlemen, two evenings in the week, at the teacher's residence. Address CLASS, stating terms, &c., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING,
At No. 212 5th-av. on Mondays, Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.
At No. 681 5th-av., on Wednesdays and Saturdays, or Saturday mornings.
Also, evening classes on Mondays and Thursdays for gentlemen. Class now forming for Monday and Thursday mornings. Send for a circular.

ACADEMY OF DANCING,

Lyric Hall, Nos. 721 to 727 6th-av., Reservoir-square.
Mr. TRENOR is now forming new classes for second quarter. General classes Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 and 8 P. M. Private lessons every day and evening. Tickets for THIS (Monday) EVENING'S soiree at the hall.

DE GARMO'S

DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
Morning, Afternoon and Evening Classes—Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

BALLETMASTER DUMAR'S DANCING Academy, No. 24 West 4th-st.; all dances taught in one quarter; six fashionable dances perfectly in six private lessons.

HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, 64 West 34th-st.—Morning and afternoon classes daily. Gentlemen Monday and Thursday, at 8 P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen, &c., of the City of New-York relative to the widening and straightening of Broadway, between 32d-st. and 59th-st., in the City of New-York.—NOTICE.—The undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled proceeding, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees and parties interested in any of the lands, buildings or premises to be taken or damaged in said proceeding, to produce their title deeds, leases or any documents relative to their ownership of or interest in any of such lands, buildings or premises to the care of Hon. Thomas Murphy, Chairman of the Commissioners, at their office, No. 82 Nassau-st., (Room No. 24,) on any day prior to the 1st day of February, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., or in default thereof the awards for damages will be made to "unknown owners."—Dated New-York, Jan. 19, 1870.
THOMAS MURPHY,
CHAS. G. CORNELL, } Commissioners.
JAS. S. HENNESSEY,

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7½. Commences at 8.
EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY,
AND
A SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1½ P. M.
WILL BE PRESENTED WITH NEW MUSIC, SCENERY, APPOINTMENTS, UNIFORMS AND COSTUMES, Mr. T. W. ROBERTSON'S FINE DRAMA,
OURS.
A SPLENDID MILITARY BAND,
in addition to the usual orchestra of the theatre, has been engaged in order to give increased effect and beauty to the general pictures.
Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. C. FISHER, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, Mr. J. W. LEONARD, Mr. PECK, Mr. CURRAN, Miss LOUISA MOORE, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss E. MESTAYER, Miss DAY.
ACT FIRST.
A THUNDER SHOWER AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.
ACT SECOND.
"THE GIRL I LEFT BEHIND ME."
ACT THIRD.
THE HUT—THE BAND OF "OURS."
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
In consequence of the great crowds and the increasing demands at the box office, for its repetition, it will be presented
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING,
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
Due notice will be given of the revival of CENTRAL PARK and WILD OATS, and of the production of MASKS AND FACES.
SCHOOL and LOST AT SEA in active preparation.

BOOTH'S THEATRE,

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY.
EDWIN BOOTH
AS
HAMLET.
FOURTH HAMLET MATINEE
ON SATURDAY, JAN. 29, at ONE.
SATURDAY EVENING,
EMMA WALLER
in her great impersonation of
MEG MERRILIES.
The curtain rises precisely at 7¾.
For the better accomodation of the public, the box sheet will be open
TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE,
at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
DIRECTOR.............................MAX MARETZEK
SECOND SEASON OF TWENTY NIGHTS.
OPENING NIGHT,
TUESDAY, FEB. 1, 1870.
BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS.
SUBSCRIPTION list closes next WEDNESDAY, 26th inst.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Each subscriber for the season will be entitled to admission, free of charge, to the
FOURTH ANNUAL
BAL D' OPERA ITALIEN,
which will take place on THURSDAY, Feb. 10.
Further particulars in future advertisements.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT...Director
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
REMARKABLE COMBINATION
OF
MOST ATTRACTIVE NOVELTIES.
MONDAY NIGHT, JAN. 24,
will be presented
AN ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME,
INTRODUCING NEW ARTISTS
IN NEW SCENES IN THE CIRCLE.
FIRST APPEARANCE
OF
THE CELEBRATED DEANER BROTHERS,
VALENTINE, CHARLES, GEORGE AND RUDOLPH,
the versatile and accomplished acrobatic artists.
FIRST NIGHT OF THE EXTREMELY
LAUGHABLE EQUESTRIAN COMICALITY,
replete with uproarious fun, entitled
BILLY BUTTON;
OR, THE TAILOR'S UNFORTUNATE RIDE TO BRENTFORD,
introducing the comic performing horses
DUCROW AND RED CLOUD,
and the trained ponies
BOSTON AND LAVINIA.
MR. NAT AUSTIN...as...WILLIAM BUTTON, Esq.
FIRST APPEARANCE OF HERCULES LIBBY,
the great cannon-ball performer.
FIRST APPEARANCE OF THE MARVELOUS
DOG HECTOR
IN AN ACT OF EQUESTRIANISM.
FIRST NIGHT of the spirited equestrian diversion entitled
BLIND MAN'S BUFF,
by Misses Hindley, Holloway, Edgar and Roberts and Mr. N. Austin.
FIRST APPEARANCE OF SEN. SAGRINO,
who will ride the protean equestrian scene called
THE PICKWICK CLUB.
ALL THE LEADING ARTISTS
of the incomparable New-York Circus troupe will also be brought forward in
BRILLIANTLY DIVERSIFIED ACTS,
the whole forming an entertainment of
UNPARALLELED NOVELTY AND INTEREST.
Admission, 50 cents; children under ten, 25 cents; to reserved seats, 75 cents. Begins at 8.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,

NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GREAT SUCCESS—HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY.
Screams of laughter at the new pantomime of HASH.
THE BEST HASH IN THE CITY.
Hash you not seen the new Pantomime?
Delightful yells at the Fat Men's Ball. The Fat Men's Ball the Friscoe's greatest Burlesque. Take your partner to the Fat Men's Ball TO-NIGHT.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ARION VOCAL SOCIETY,
DER FREISCHUTZ,
POSTPONEMENT.
In consequence of a sudden indisposition of Mr. Wm. Candidus, the performance of the opera is postponed until further notice.
Tickets already purchased are good for the evening of the performance, advertised hereafter, or the money refunded to-day.

THE PEOPLE THOROUGHLY AROUSED by the
N. Y. A. CO.
Universal determination to have the
GREAT MUSICAL REUNION FESTIVAL
eclipse all prototypes.
24,068
sold on Saturday. Be in time. Buy of the nearest agency. Admission coupons soon exhausted. Sold at all the principal establishments of public resort in the City; bankers, stationers, periodical dealers, hotels, &c., &c., &c.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Now open, day and evening, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., the Third Winter Exhibition, including the Third Annual Collection of the American Society of Painters in Water Colors.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE.—BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
BY ORDER OF E. W. BURR, RECEIVER AND TRUSTEE.
ELEGANT AND COSTLY DIAMOND AND SOLID GOLD JEWELRY, RUBIES, EMERALDS AND OTHER PRECIOUS STONES, WATCHES, &c., &c., TO BE SOLD PEREMPTORILY AND POSITIVELY, WITHOUT RESERVE, TO CLOSE THE CONCERN, AT THE
LEEDS ART GALLERIES,
NOS. 817 AND 819 BROADWAY, SOUTHWEST CORNER 12TH-ST.,
ON
THURSDAY, 27TH, FRIDAY, 28TH, AND SATURDAY, 29TH JANUARY, 1870,
At 10½ o'clock each day, and continuing until all is sold.
In this very valuable collection will be found the finest first-class DIAMONDS, of old and new mines, RUBIES, EMERALDS, PEARLS, OPALS, STONE CAMEOS, of the great artists, mounted in the most artistic manner. Jewelry of all descriptions, of the most elegant styles, embracing a very large assortment of BRACELETS AND SETS in enamel and precious stones; a large and superb assortment of DIAMOND RINGS, EARRINGS, of the finest water and cut; also, ladies' CHATELAINES and LEONTINES, gents' and ladies' WATCHES of the best makers and finish; LOCKETS, SEAL RINGS, SCARF PINS, CHAINS, &c. of the best workmanship and finest gold, and other superb jewelry incidental to a first-class Broadway establishment.
TERMS CASH FOR ALL SUMS UNDER $300; OVER THAT AMOUNT, FOUR MONTHS' INDORSED NOTES, APPROVED BY THE TRUSTEE. ALL CREDITS TO BE ARRANGED FOR BEFORE THE SALE.
The goods will be on exhibition at our galleries as above on and after MONDAY, 24th inst., until sales.
Catalogues at galleries and offices of the Auctioneers.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BRONZES, &c., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, Jan. 24, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the private residence No. 123 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of handsome carved rosewood parlor suites, in maroon reps; rosewood secretary bookcase, rosewood centre and side tables, two rosewood and gilt frame pier mirrors, elegant bronze clock and candelabras, oak dining table and chairs, oak buffet, three oak side tables; black walnut bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, bedet, commodes, &c.; black walnut hall stand and hall chair, mattresses, palliasses, bolsters, pillows, blankets, &c.; china and glassware, oilcloths, Brussels and velvet carpets, an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.
Catalogues at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers—Clinton Hall Book Sale Room and Art Galleries.
PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.
TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 25 and 26, at 7 o'clock—Sale of a PRIVATE LIBRARY comprising an exceedingly fine collection of STANDARD and ILLUSTRATED WORKS, in fine bindings. Catalogues ready; books on exhibition.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 28 and 29, sale of a large collection of ENGLISH BOOKS, ENGRAVINGS, &c., just received from England. See catalogue.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Monday,) Jan. 24, at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 5 East River:
3,050 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
1,050 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Balance of cargo bark *John E. Holbrook*, from Palermo.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.
THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND Western Railroad Company will sell
75,000 TONS OF SCRANTON COAL
at public auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 26 Exchange-place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

REMOVAL.

BEEBE & BROTHER HAVE REMOVED from No. 149 Front-st. to No. 104 Wall-st., corner of Front-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
JAMES FISK, Jr...Proprietor
The great French Drama,
JOCRISSE, THE JUGGLER.
Jocrisse, the Juggler.........Mr. GEO. C. BONIFACE
Third week of the charming vocalist,
MISS NULLY PEIRIS.
Jerrold's rattling Comedietta,
COOL AS A CUCUMBER.
Plumper......................Mr. GEO. C. BONIFACE
MONDAY, TUESDAY,
WEDNESDAY.
ADMISSION..............................FIFTY CENTS
NOTICE.—The advanced state of the Grand Spectacular and Legendary Romance, the
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS
(by JOS. C. FOSTER and JOHN B. McDONOUGH,) enable the management to announce that the first representation of this
EXTRAORDINARY PRODUCTION
will take place POSITIVELY on
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 31, 1870.
NOTICE.—The Grand Opera House will be closed on the evenings of THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Jan. 27, 28, 29, for final rehearsals of the Grand Spectacular and Legendary Romance, the
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
preparatory to its first public representation on
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 31, 1870.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

West 24th-st., one door from Broadway.
Sole Lessee and Manager.........AUGUSTIN DALY
OLIVE LOGAN'S
Laughable Local Comedy
AN EMPHATIC
SUCCESS.
Theatre Packed Nightly to see
SURF;
OR,
SUMMER SCENES
AT
LONG BRANCH.
The Richest Comedy since
Our American Cousin.
Received nightly with screams of laughter.
SURF EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, and SATURDAY MATINEE. The great SURF BATHING SCENE nightly encored, and the CHILDREN'S QUADRILLE, an enchanting delight. The production of Mr. Daly's new comedy FROU FROU, is necessarily postponed on account of the vast success of SURF.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

PAUL PRY AND ROBERT MACAIRE.

HOUSES THRONGED.	HOUSES THRONGED.
GEO. L. FOX AS PAUL PRY.	TWO PIECES
GEO. L. FOX AS JAQUES STROP.	EVERY
GEO. L. FOX AS PAUL PRY.	EVENING,
GEO. L. FOX AS JAQUES STROP.	WEDNESDAY
GEO. L. FOX AS PAUL PRY.	AND
GEO. L. FOX AS JAQUES STROP.	SATURDAY
GEO. L. FOX AS PAUL PRY.	MATINEES,
GEO. L. FOX AS JAQUES STROP.	UNTIL
GEO. L. FOX AS PAUL PRY.	FURTHER
GEO. L. FOX AS JAQUES STROP.	NOTICE.
GEO. L. FOX AS PAUL PRY.	COME
GEO. L. FOX AS JAQUES STROP.	EARLY.

NOTICE.—Mr. GEO. L. FOX will shortly appear as AMINADAB SLEEK and TOBIAS SHORTCUT. Also as HAMLET.

CARNAVAL—1870.
5ME GRAND BALL.
PARE AND TRAVESTIE.
CERCLE FRANCAIS de L'HARMONIE
26. JANUARY. 26.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GREAT CARNIVALISTIC NOVELTIES,
NEW AND ORIGINAL QUADRILLE,
KO-KO-RI-KO,
Arranged by
MAESTRO BRIDIDI.
Danced by the pupils of the renowned
PROFESSOR MARKOWSKI.
Great Parisian Extravaganza,
CRESOPANPOPIVAS,
&c., &c., &c.
A GRAND ORCHESTRA OF
100 MUSICIANS,
UNDER THEODORE THOMAS' DIRECTION.
Tickets and boxes at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway, and at the principal hotels.

METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT,
PRECINCT NO. 26, NEW YORK, Jan. 21, 1870.
NOTICE.—CARRIAGES CONVEYING COMpany to the "Cercle Francais de L'Harmonie," at the Academy of Music, on WEDNESDAY evening, Jan. 26, will approach from the north through Irving-place, passing out through 14th-st. In taking up coaches will form in 14th-st. towards 3d-av. Gentlemen will please take the coach at the door, and not wait for any particular coach. Fare in all cases will be $1 for each passenger, without regard to distance in the City. No coach will be allowed in line but such as are passed by inspection. JAMES GREER,
Captain and Inspector Hackney Coaches.

A NEW LECTURE.

ON "INDIVIDUALITY,"
BY REV. E. C. SWEETSER,
will be delivered under the auspices of the Lee Literary Association, in the Bleecker-st. Universalist Church, corner of Downing-st., THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents; for sale at the door.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN'S 314TH successive "DEATH TO ENGLAND" LECTURE; PRESIDENTIAL GREENBACK COURSE OF 1,000. TAMMANY NEXT SUNDAY: ("Concupiscence, or Mental Adultery."—St. Paul.) Appointments: Owego, (second lecture,) 24th; Penn Yan, (second lecture,) 25th; Oneida, (second lecture,) 26th; Elmira, 27th; Jamestown, 28th; Buffalo, (third lecture,) "Grand Fenian demonstration," 29th; New-York, Sunday, (sixth night,) 30th, "Old Fogies of the Bible;" Rome, 31st; Watertown, (second lecture,) Feb. 1; Cambridge, 2d; New-Brunswick, (second lecture,) 3d; Salem, 4th; Poughkeepsie, 5th; New-York, Sunday, (seventh night,) 6th; (Muscular Christianity—Matthew, xiv., 27—"Hit his I; be not afraid;") Waterbury, 7th; Pittsfield, 8th; Glen's Falls, 9th; Easton, (second lecture,) 10th; Danville, (second lecture,) 11th; Sunbury, 12th; New-York, Sunday, (eighth night,) 13th; (Deuteronomy, xxiii., 1; "No eunuch admitted in the dress circle;" Danbury, (second lecture,) 14th; Holyoke, (second lecture,) 15th; Northampton, (second lecture,) 16th; Springfield, (second lecture,) 17th; Sing Sing, 18th. 150 engagements ahead. GEO. P BEMIS, Private Secretary, No. 137 Grand-st.

MR. J. LEVY HAS THE HONOR TO announce TWO GRAND FAREWELL BENEFIT CONCERTS at Association Hall, 4th-av. and 23d-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, and THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, assisted by eminent talent.

PERSONAL.

POST OFFICE.
ALICE.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York, will dispose of one hundred pianos, melodeons and organs, of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices for cash during the holidays, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S wareroom, 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 309, BETWEEN 31ST AND 32d sts.—A gentleman having engaged a second floor, consisting of six communicating rooms, with private bath, handsomely furnished, with board, and being compelled to leave the City, is desirous of renting same at a liberal discount; house and all appointments first class.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN CAN OBTAIN a handsomely-furnished room on second floor of a first-class house, located in 30th-st., east of Madison-av.; family strictly private. Address, with name, S., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A FRONT AND BACK PARLOR, nicely furnished, to one or two gentlemen, without board, in a good locality, convenient to University-place or 8th-av. cars; terms reasonable; also hall bedroom at $2 per week. Address C. B., 256 West 43d-st.

NO. 3 NORTH WASHINGTON-square.—Large and elegantly furnished rooms, fronting the park, suitable for two families and a few gentlemen; location unsurpassed; table and appointments first class; references.

A SMALL CLUB OF GENTLEMEN can have a desirable suite of parlors, on low terms, at No. 1 Abingdon-square. Pleasant rooms, with or without board.

NO. 72 WEST 35TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—A furnished square room to let, with board; also, hall bedroom; reference exchanged; terms moderate.

NO. 159 WEST 15TH-ST.—TWO FURnished rooms, together or singly, without board, to gentlemen only; family private; references exchanged.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—A FEW GENTLEmen can be accommodated with good rooms and board by applying to R. H. SMITH, No. 82 Beekman-st., N. Y., or at 69 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

NO. 74 7TH-AV., NEAR 14TH-ST.—A room with board for a gentleman, where a pleasant home and good home fare can be obtained.

NO. 21 WEST 18TH-ST.—AN ELEGANT suite of rooms to let, with board, to first-class parties only. Private table if preferred.

ROOMS HANDSOMELY AND NEWLY furnished, with excellent board, at reasonable prices, for single gentlemen, at No. 20 West 32d-st.

A COMFORTABLY - FURNISHED bed and sitting room, on second floor, to let with board. Apply at No. 97 Clinton-place.

NO. 41 EAST 21ST-ST.—A VERY FINE suite of second-story rooms to let with board; handsomely furnished. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—ROOM AND BOARD FOR ONE month, for a gentleman and wife, near 6th-av., between 33d and 43d sts., with dinner at noon. Address, with terms, Post Office Box No. 144, Southport, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD.

GOOD BOARD FOR THREE OR four gentlemen at Hudson City, twelve minutes from ferry by three lines; terms moderate. Address B. S., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works

have for SALE at their shops, foot of East 12th-st., New-York, an assortment of machinery, lathes, tools, &c., suitable for making marine engines, as well as tools for all kinds of machine work.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The clipper ship *Baltic*, formerly the steamer of that name, Captain SHERBURNE, has just arrived at Liverpool from San Francisco, making the passage from port to port in 106 days. Quite a number of clipper ships arrived from San Francisco about the same time, the *Baltic* beating the fleet from six to twenty days. The *Baltic* works admirably under canvass, but is too lightly sparred. She is said to have made under favorable auspices sixteen knots an hour. We learn that it is the intention of her owner on her arrival at this port to lengthen her spars, making her carry more canvass, which they think will make her one of the fastest, if not the fastest, clipper afloat.

Rev. Dr. A. R. THOMPSON, Rev. S. D. BROWN, Rev. W. P. YEAMAN and Hon. C. C. LEIGH will address the mass temperance meeting at the Methodist Church, Harlem, this evening.

Harmony Division No. 5, S. of T., will celebrate its twenty-seventh anniversary at the hall, No. 309 East Broadway, on this (Monday) evening, at 7:45 o'clock. Addresses are expected from Messrs. G. W. BUNGAY and E. C. GARDNER. Recitations by Prof. N. P. NICKERSON, Miss ALIDA WOOD, W. E. MCDONOUGH, and others, will contribute to the musical entertainment.

The charitable are appealed to by the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, to patronize a concert which will be given at No. 40 New-Bowery this evening by talented vocalists.

Letters recently received announce the safe arrival in Paris of Rev. WM. H. VAN METER, Superintendent of the Howard Mission in this City. Mr. VAN METER was enjoying fair health, but was slightly fatigued by the voyage. He was then pushing on towards Florence.

On Saturday the New-York Association for the Restoration of the American Shipping Interests, sent to Hon. H. C. CALKIN, M. C., a petition to Congress, closely signed by the mechanics of this City, and over forty-eight feet in length—480 feet could have been easily procured—but it was thought by the Executive Committee that the one sent was long enough to answer the purpose.

The American Geographical and Statistical Society will hold its annual meeting and election of officers on Tuesday evening, at its rooms in the Cooper Institute. Hon. CHARLES P. DALY, the President, will deliver an annual address, of which the principal subject will be the recent explorations and theories for reaching the North Pole. A large map on canvas, containing the latest discoveries, will illustrate the discourse.

The German Workingmen's Union, of this City, have resolved to hold evening entertainments every other Sunday in some large hall of this City. Yesterday evening the first of these entertainments of the season took place at the New-York Casino, Nos. 51 and 55 East Houston-street, which was very well attended. Dr. ADOLPHUS DOUAI, the editor of the *Arbeiter Union*, the German workingmen's paper of this City, delivered an address on "Money Systems," giving their origin and history, and Mr. HENRY MOESINGER and others made recitals. Choruses by two singing societies were sung, as were also a solo and quartette. As a social gathering the entertainment was a success.

The report of the Central Park Meteorological Department for last week sets forth the following facts and figures: Barometer—Mean, 30.244 inches; maximum at 9 A. M., Jan. 19, 30.528 inches; minimum at 0h. 0m. A. M., Jan. 16, 29.854; range, .674. Barometer—Mean, 40.3°; maximum at 9 P. M., Jan. 17, 55.5°; minimum at 12 P. M., Jan. 20, 28.2°; range, 27.3°. Jan. 17, rain from 8:30 A. M. to 11 P. M.; amount of water, .15 inch. Total distance traveled by the wind during the week, 10.30 miles.

The *Cercle Français de l' Harmonie*, the only French Association of note in this City, give their annual masked and fancy dress ball at the Academy of Music, on Wednesday evening next. A very few social events suggest such pleasant anticipation and crown it with such agreeable results. And there is every probability that the reunion to occur this week will be even more conspicuous than its predecessors in point of novel features. It is worth noticing in a reference to the gatherings of the *Cercle* and in view of the recollection of recent affairs, that no special promise is made in regard to the maintenance of order. A liberal announcement to that effect would be quite useless in connection with the one *soirée* representative of Parisian pleasures, and needing, therefore, no assurances as to brilliancy, spirit or decorum.

Last evening while a number of Germans were playing cards in the rear room of a lager-beer saloon in Forty-first-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, CONRAD KESSLER, of No. 439 West Forty-first-street, became engaged in an altercation with JULIUS WAGNER, of Twenty-eighth-street and Tenth-avenue, and KESSLER struck his opponent on the head with a beer glass, causing a fracture of the skull. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital. KESSLER was arrested and locked up in the West Thirty-fifth-street Police Station.

CATHARINE MULLEN, aged 9 years, of No. 451 West Sixteenth-street, while getting off the front platform of car No. 33 of the Bleecker-street line, last evening, fell and was run over, receiving a compound fracture of the leg. She was removed to Bellevue Hospital. The driver of the car, JEREMIAH DRISCOLL, of No. 342 West Sixteenth-street, was arrested and is held in the Sixteenth Precinct Police Station to await the result of the girl's injuries.

While JOSEPH F. HILL, of the St. Clair House, at Broadway and Eighth-streets, was driving down Fifth-avenue last evening, a young man named ROBERT SHAW *alias* Patrick Short, ran up behind the vehicle and stole from it two blankets valued at $35. He was seen by Roundsman RANDALL who gave chase and took him into custody. Mr. HILL identified his property, and the thief was locked up in the Mercer-street Police Station.

Last evening the body of an unknown man was found in the East River off the foot of Fifth-street. The deceased is about 30 years of age, has dark hair and sandy whiskers, and wore a pea jacket, dark ribbed pants, dark necktie and heavy boots.

Yesterday the wagon of C. BRESHER, of No. 7 Charles-street, was run into by another vehicle while he was driving through Central Park. He was thrown out and severely injured. His horse ran away, but was finally caught in One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street. The wagon was badly smashed.

PATRICK CAMPBELL and JAMES NOLAN were brought up at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge SCOTT, on a charge of highway robbery. It appeared that between 3 and 4 o'clock on Sunday morning the prisoners assaulted a gentleman named JOHN D. BROOME, residing at No. 44 Union-square, and robbed him of a watch and chain valued at $100. They were arrested by Officer RYAN, of the Seventeenth Precinct Police Station, shortly afterwards, and upon being searched the articles were found in their possession. They were fully committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail.

The German Republican Central Committee, of this City, have reorganized and elected the following named officers: General FRANZ SIGEL, reëlected President by acclamation; WM. GEPPMAEN, First Vice-President; Dr. HARTWIG GERCKE, Second Vice-President; GUSTAVUS BEYERLE, reëlected Recording Secretary by acclamation; JULIUS HOEBER, Corresponding Secretary; LOUIS JACOBS, Treasurer.

Rev. DAVID HARRIS, for the past seventeen years in charge of a flourishing church at Ironton, Ohio, is temporarily supplying the pulpit of the Thirteenth-street Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church, in this City, and is exceedingly popular. He will return to his own church in the early part of February next.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, EDWARD PARNELL, of No. 400 South Eighth-street, Jersey City, crossing over to this City on one of the Jersey City ferryboats, was led by curiosity into the engine room, where he became entangled in the machinery and had his leg broken. He was taken in charge by the Twenty-seventh Precinct Police and sent to Bellevue Hospital.

A woman named BRIDGET KERRIGAN, residing at No. 105 Mott-street, yesterday morning quarreled with her husband, and, as an effective means of ending the dispute, attempted to commit suicide by swallowing a quantity of nitrate of silver. A Police surgeon being quickly summoned, she was relieved of the poison before it had taken effect. She was sent to Bellevue Hospital by advice of the surgeon.

About 4 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the one-story frame building No. 561 Washington-street, occupied by J. G. and D. D. FORMAN, blacksmiths. The damage of $2,000 to building and stock is fully covered by insurance. In No. 559, owned and occupied by J. T. CONLEY as a blacksmith's shop, stables and dwelling, the damage was $1,000, which is fully covered by insurance.

The amount of business done at the New-York Post Office with Europe and the West Indies during the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1869, was as follows: Received from Europe, letters, 1,252,845; postage collected, $160,747 11. Received from West Indies, &c., letters, 133,971; postage collected, $16,721 65. Forwarded to Europe, letters, 1,316,532; postage collected, $169,548 48. Forwarded to West Indies, &c., letters, 114,294; postage collected, $14,272 38. Total, letters, 2,817,642; postage collected, $361,289 62.

Last evening a deck hand named DELANEY fell from a schooner lying at the foot of West Thirty-second-street, and was drowned. His body was recovered and taken to the Morgue.

BROOKLYN.

The Police of the Forty-ninth Precinct on Saturday evening made a descent upon the faro bank establishment of FREDERICK KING, corner of Atlantic and Miller avenues, East New-York, and arrested the proprietor and JAMES MADISON, JAMES TURNEY, FELIX WANSLEY and JAMES WILSON, whom they found engaged in fighting the tiger. The cards, checks, &c., used in the game were secured, and the arrested parties held for examination to-day.

The liquor store of THOMAS SMITH, No. 88 Myrtle-avenue, was damaged by fire last evening to the extent of $[illegible]. DAVID MCCORMICK, [illegible] of Engine No. [illegible], [illegible] badly injured by being caught between the machine and a hydrant. A physician dressed his wounds, and he was then conveyed to his home.

Illustrated lectures of travel at home and abroad, with stereoscopic views, will be given this (Monday) evening, at Plymouth Church.

The new Reformed Church at Greenpoint was opened for Divine service yesterday morning. The discourse in the forenoon was preached by Rev. Dr. PORTER, and in the evening by Rev. ZACHERY EDDY, D. D., pastor of the Reformed Church on the Heights. The Sabbath School jubilee took place in the afternoon, when the children were addressed by Rev. ALFRED TAYLOR and others.

LONG ISLAND.

On Tuesday next the case of EDWIN VAN GROESBECK, of Hoboken, against the Long Island Railroad Company, to recover $50,000 damages for injuries received in the accident in April last, by which he lost his eyesight, will be tried before Justice GILBERT, in Brooklyn. Mrs. ORESTES M. PRAY had entered a suit against the Company to recover $5,000, the amount allowed by law, for the loss of her husband in the same catastrophe. Owing to her death, however, the case will rest until an administrator is appointed, when it will be pushed by Judge REYNOLDS, in the interest of the heirs.

CASSIDY has applied for an order for the arrest of THOMAS FARMING, the man who said that the accident on the Long Island Railroad in April last was caused by a broken rail through his (CASSIDY's) negligence. CASSIDY denies the statement, and FARMING persists in saying that it is true.

Justice SUTPHIN, of Jamaica, has issued a warrant for the arrest of JOHN MYERS, Sr., of Astoria, on a charge of perjury preferred by GEORGE S. CHAMBERS, of Astoria. It is now in the hands of Officer SNEDEKER awaiting execution.

Mrs. NORRIS, the victim of the Astoria outrage, was in Jamaica on Saturday, and stated that Mrs. HAGUE denied writing a letter discrediting her statements in connection with the affair. She is very anxious that the parties should be arrested and prosecuted.

The following are the newly-elected officers of the Atlanticville Division Sons of Temperance, at Greenpoint: W. P., John Hallock; W. A., Wm. Edwards; R. S., Benj. Downs; A. R. S., Mary Benjamin; F. S., Geo. Jessup; Treasurer, Elizabeth Phillips; Chaplain, Edward Griffin; C., Jeremiah Phillips; A. C., Sarah Vail; J. S., Allie Stevens; A. S., Geo. Rockfellow.

The Southold Division Sons of Temperance, No. 265, gave an entertainment and supper last Thursday evening. About 250 persons partook of the supper. The room was tastefully decorated with 127 national flags. J. HENRY COCHRAN, S. BAILY CORY, Rev. W. H. RUSSEL and Dr. A. R. SWEET responded to appropriate toasts. The entertainment was a success. At its close the Worthy Patriarch was presented with a magnificent cake, embellished with the number and symbols of the Division.

The Sons of Temperance of Sag Harbor having leased Military Hall for a term of five years, are about to fix it up in superior style and make it the finest lodge room in Suffolk County.

Powerful religious revivals are in progress at Sag Harbor and Patchogue. In Sag Harbor union meetings are being held, and the church edifices are not large enough to contain the crowds.

The old Grant-Thorburn mansion at Astoria, situated directly opposite the steamboat landing, is being reconstructed and altered into a hotel. Extensive additions are also being made.

The strike of the Long Island coopers still continues, notwithstanding the report published in one of the morning papers on Saturday last. A meeting of the men on strike was held on Saturday last in Grand-street, Williamsburg. The number reported on strike is fifteen. Each one was ordered to present his claim this evening when he will receive from the strike fund $10. The men are sanguine of the result.

The propeller *Parthenia*, plying between Saybrook and New-York, blew out one of her tubes on Saturday, scalding the engineers—one of them so badly that he died.

On Friday night JOHN BAYLIS, aged 15 years, died very suddenly at his residence in Matinecock from congestion of the brain.

On Friday night the premises of JAMES WARNER, in Glen Cove, were entered and robbed of a large quantity of wearing apparel. Midnight prowlers are numerous in this section just now.

NEW-JERSEY.

LOUISA STUCKY and HENRY HEISS were yesterday held by Recorder MARTINDALE, of Jersey City, in $400 bail to await trial on a charge of having, at a late hour on Saturday night, stolen $50 from FRANCIS KREAMER.

JOHN H. STEPHENS, one of the wealthiest and oldest residents of Newark, died at his residence in Broad-street last evening. He was among the leaders of the Jacksonian school of Democrats, but consistently refused to accept any of a number of offices which his prominence placed at his disposal. He was 80 years of age, and leaves property valued at $2,000,000.

ADVICE TO THE YOUNG.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher on Frugality, Mental Culture, Chivalry and Politeness.

Mr. BEECHER's discourse last evening was in the nature of rebuke and advice to the young. The topics he touched upon, he said, many people might think strange, emanating from the pulpit, but they had a grand bearing upon the Christian. Frugality he felt the first lesson to learn. Learn to live within your means, he said, for by so doing you will increase your means. It were better to keep within your means, if you starved thereby, than incur debt. He next adverted to manual labor, and declared that though it was honorable to be a worker with the hand, the man was to be despised who was content alone with it. He should study and so improve his mind that it would teach his hand. There was too great a waste of time among our ladies in the matter of dress, in seeking endless pleasure and doing this alone. No man believed in pleasure more than himself when it was made the cushion that people put between the hard bones of labor; but when it was made the only aim of life it was unbearable. He exhorted the women to devote some time to study, learn the geography of their country, study the Constitution, and in fact everything that young men learn, for it was part of woman's rights to know what young men know. Light and frivolous reading he would advise against. If anybody had a right to read novels it was the business man, for he had cares to soothe which studious works only made the heavier. A man who always laughed and snickered was regarded as a fool, and no better opinion was held of one who never turned from the light novel. Journals offered good reading, the serious, the funny, even some of the sporting papers. There were many young men who never read anything but the flash journals, as if their minds could be nourished by nothing else. What could be thought of a man who would sit down to dinner and eat nothing but sugar plums? Yet there are many of this kind, who can read nothing but defiling prints. The best reading, however, did not offer the only means of education. God gave people eyes that they might see, yet some people see nothing. He knew men who went to the ferry every day and returned every day, and yet saw nothing. The weather could not excite a thought in them, nor could the Northern Light dancing in the heavens, and they would return to their houses and say of it, as they might of fireworks, it was very fine. If man was not to learn the cause of such things, why did God make them palpable? Every day we should learn something. Lessons were to be learned from every workman we saw in the street plying his avocation. We had arrived at that chapter in existence when everybody's knowledge box should be pryed open for our individual benefit. We should not be afraid, or too proud to ask the workman for a knowledge of his business, as there is nothing that excites friction so much as mind rubbing. The reverend gentleman next read a lesson on good manners and told how some people studied gruffness and haughtiness as a characteristic, to be eccentric thereby. This was the custom with many wealthy men, and modesty had more representatives at the foot than at the top of mankind. He closed by charging American young men to be chivalrous—not as chivalry was understood in times gone by, but in a Christian and a native sense. Defend the weak, he said, even if you have to fight for them. Mr. BEECHER instanced the prevailing custom of students' treatment to their fellows first entering, and that of the young apprentice when first placed among his fellow-workers. He must rebuke one other custom. American gentlemen believed themselves famed the world over for the respect they show to woman. This is not so—they are famed only for the respect shown ladies. Instance a scene in the boat-cabin, where gentlemen will be found by the dozen to give up their seats to the well dressed lady, but never to the matron in rags. He invoked the blessing of God upon all people, and prayed that they might be made generous.

Probably Fatal Stabbing Affray in Hoboken.

JOHN WELSH, with a companion, while passing the trestle work at the Coal Dock in Hoboken yesterday afternoon, became involved in a dispute with a band of rowdies. A fight ensued. During the fight MICHAEL DONNELY drew a penknife from his pocket, and drew it twice over the wrist of JOHN WELSH, severing two arteries. The rowdies then took to flight, but were pursued by two Police officers. These brought three of them—the man who drew the knife, with JOHN LAUGHLAN and [illegible] GRANT—to a stand-still by threatening to shoot them if they went farther, and took them into custody. They were immediately taken before the Recorder and committed by him without bail to the County Jail to await the result of WELSH's injuries.

The wounded man was taken to the St. Mary's Hospital. Though he there received careful treatment from Dr. BENSON it is feared that his injuries must result fatally.

GOING ABOUT DOING GOOD

The Pastoral Aid Society of the Church of the Holy Trinity—Celebration of the Fourth Anniversary.

The Pastoral Aid Society of the Church of the Holy Trinity celebrated its fourth anniversary yesterday at the church on the corner of Madison-avenue and Forty-second-street. Copies of the annual report were found in the pews, from which it appears that the Society has received from various sources, during the past year, $16,327 74, of which $15,622 20 have been expended in the support of missionary chapels, and in furnishing relief in various ways to the poor and the sick. The Society has under its charge five chapels in different parts of the City, three of which have received the form of independent churches; six Sunday Schools, attended by 1,980 children; a dispensary, which affords medical aid to the destitute who require it; six industrial schools; a school for crippled children, and a Dorcas Society for furnishing clothing for the poor. Besides this many personal visits are made to the habitations of the poor, relief administered to the sick, and the wants of the destitute supplied.

In the morning Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr., Pastor of the church, preached the anniversary sermon, taking for his text the following words: "But ye, brethren, be not weary in well-doing."—2 Thess. iii., 13. After giving a brief sketch of the work of the Society, he spoke of the demoralizing influence of idleness and the importance of active and energetic effort. Weariness, he said, implied work, and the listless and languid Sybarites had no idea of the comfort and delight of rest after faithful labor. Work implies a motive, and the intensity and earnestness of the motive is measured by the effects produced.

The motive of love, he said, was much stronger than that of duty. Work which is the result of a thorough love of one's pursuit, a genuine enthusiasm in a chosen occupation, is always well done, while that which is performed from a sense of duty or under compulsion is of little value. This may be seen in the efforts of the artist or the literary man, and it holds equally true in the field of Christian endeavor. Good deeds which are performed under the scourge of duty, and have none of the heart of the doer in them, will result in very little substantial benefit, while the inspiration of love and devotion to a cause will bring about great and beneficent results. This love and enthusiasm for works of charity are to be aroused and kept alive only by the contemplation of the character of Christ. His loving kindness and tender compassion will awaken a similar sentiment in the hearts of His devout followers, and they will endeavor to go about doing good in the spirit of their Divine Master.

In the afternoon, Rev. Dr. JOS. T. DURYEA, of Brooklyn, delivered an address on the importance of the work in which the Society is engaged and the spirit in which it should be carried on. He said that the part taken by this Church in endeavoring to reach the poor and outcast and carry to them the blessings of the Gospel and the ministrations of Christian charity had attracted the attention of all who felt a sympathy for those engaged in such good works, not only in this City, but throughout the country, and it acted as an encouragement to them not to weary in well doing. There were two aspects in which this work should be considered: In the first place, as to its results upon those for whom it was undertaken, and, in the second place, in its influence upon the laborers themselves. Persons born and nurtured amid all the favorable surroundings of affluence or comfort had few opportunities in their own circle to exercise the virtues most essential for a truly Christian character. In order to find scope for these, they must go out among the lowly and the destitute. Here they would find objects upon which to bestow their sympathy and compassion, where it was needed, and they would be appreciated. They could have an opportunity for practicing humility by laying aside their worldly pride and taking by the hand those who were regarded as vile and those who were really wretched and miserable. They need the encouragement and the gentle sympathies of those whose opportunities have placed them on a higher moral and social level, and there was nothing so potent as this personal contact. Money was needed, but personal service among the lowly was better yet, and formed one of the best methods of discipline for a Christian character. It gives a field of labor like that in which the Saviour himself labored.

This subject was continued in the evening by Rev. Dr. STEPHEN H. TYNG, of St. George's Church, who delivered a very eloquent address to a large congregation.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

Enthusiastic Union Meeting at the Cooper Institute—Addresses by Messrs. Judson, Hutchinson and Kendrick.

A goodly audience assembled in the large hall of the Cooper Institute, last evening, to listen to the advocates of the temperance cause. Every seat was taken before the meeting opened. The gathering was under the auspices of the Sons of Temperance and "all friends of humanity," according to the programme.

The meeting was opened with an "invocation" by the HUTCHINSON Family. A prayer was then offered by Rev. STEPHEN MERRITT, Jr., who presided, after which Mr. E. Z. C. JUDSON (Ned Buntline) was introduced. He said that a soldier, who was for a long time on the wrong side of this question, must never shrink from standing up for the right. He had noticed a convention of rumsellers, called to meet on this day, to devise means to secure a repeal of the Excise law. The temperance movement meant mercy to humanity and justice to God. The Excise law would be repealed because the temperance men of New-York folded their arms during the last election. Let 2,000 new-made graves teach them the lesson of apathy. The law of our great City now is the bowie knife, the pistol and the bludgeon. Aided by the noble influence of woman, we are doing what we can. There are more public charities in this City of a million and a half than in any other city of the world. But there were 707 deaths by violence in this City last year, most all by men under the influence of liquor. The time has come for every Christian man to come out for prohibition. [Applause.] If the parties of the day are not sufficient, then let us have a third party, and go in for it. He had never written a line for woman's rights or in favor of woman's wearing anything but crinoline, but knowing how much women were sufferers from alcohol and its influences, he wished every woman could have a vote and sweep it from the country. In the Sons of Temperance they had placed woman on their platform and given her equal rights with man. [Applause.] The Governor of Iowa and every State officer were Sons of Temperance and were elected on the Prohibition ticket. Men dumped on our shores for the good of other lands and the injury of ours now represent us in political places. He closed with an appeal for all to do their duty in the cause.

After a temperance song by the HUTCHINSONS, Mr. WM. H. BURLEIGH recited an original poem called "Delirium Tremens." He explained that his sketch was drawn from actual life. The poem portrayed the sufferings of a man under the influence of an attack of delirium tremens.

The HUTCHINSON Family sang "Marching On," the audience joining in the chorus. Mr. JOHN HUTCHINSON then read an address. He said, among other things, that the number of crimes committed under the influence of drink in New-York was 36,114; the Sheriff of Albany said the proportion of crimes traceable to intoxication was five-tenths; the Sheriff of Niagara County said three-fourths; the Police Justice of Buffalo said nine-tenths. Connecticut reports 90 out of every 100 crimes committed under the influence of liquor. Massachusetts had in one year committed 12,000 criminals to her prisons, and reported 9,000 made such by intemperance. The address was largely made up of personal observations. In Egypt, Ill., the candidate for office enhanced his chances of election by being found drunk in the streets. The speaker alluded to the inauguration in 1865 as an instance of drunkenness in high places. He spoke of JOHNSON and his "tipsy retinue" when he "swung around the circle." He then dwelt on the woman's rights question, and demanded the ballot for woman, and thought she would purify the ballot. [Faint applause and hisses.] Every woman would vote to close the dram shops. God grant she may get the right to do so! Voting would be done in a well-carpeted hall or church, and men and women would approach, arm in arm, with heads uncovered, and deposit the sacred ballot. He read an original poem entitled "Speed the Temperance Cause," and mentioned that his mother's three sisters were blessed with sots for husbands. One of them was a brother of THEODORE PARKER, and was said to excel him in his brilliant intellect. He then read another poem for prohibition and opposing "License."

Rev. Mr. MERRITT said rum was carrying 60,000 young men down to drunkards' graves. He wanted every one to unite in banishing the rum-power from the land. From the crown of his head to the sole of his feet he was filled with the temperance fire. He regarded the temperance movement as the best he was ever engaged in. There was no necessity for going into garrets and attics to find drunkards; look in the Sabbath Schools and the best families.

A collection of $47 was then taken up.

Rev. T. T. KENDRICK read an essay on the rise and progress of intemperance, dwelling particularly on the way it affected woman. Man asks that woman's wrongs shall be rectified, and her rights vindicated. The fell destroyer must be banished from the social circle. He said the ladies were fit to enter into everything side by side with man. He appealed to woman to come, and despising the contempt and ridicule she must meet, to seek out the drunkards' homes and bring comfort and consolation. Their field was a field of labor and of work. In the last thirty-three days over 400 had joined the temperance movement. Every noble movement that was now a grand success had been stigmatised a failure. He was not the Dr. KENDRICK who had stated at a public meeting that he did not believe in the Sons of Temperance because it was a secret society. He did believe in them. Do you say the drunkard cannot be reclaimed? Look at JOHN B. GOUGH. We appeal to woman to-night to help us in this work of humanity. They had over a million of temperance men and women in their army, and they intended to fight. They defied the Legislature at Albany. Intemperance was the chief of every plague, the prime minister of Death and the oldest son of Hell, crushing its thousands everywhere. One drunkard dies every ten minutes of time in America. Shall this continue? Over three million women and two million children are made dependent on public charity owing to this gigantic wrong. We must have individual prohibition and woman on our side. Let the ladies agree never to marry a man who would not sign the pledge. On the 1st of January, the White House and the Chief Executive had cold water and lemonade instead of alcohol. All thanks to Mrs. GRANT and to Mrs. COLFAX who effected this change—"United we stand, divided we fall."

Ten gentlemen held up their hands as willing to give one dollar toward paying for the Hall. Mr. JUDSON told of a lady who had brought her drunkard husband there on this night, and he had signed the pledge. Over 100 had signed the total abstinence pledge.

THE MORMON FEVER.

Lively Conference of the Faithful on Long Island—Efforts to Establish an Eastern Community.

The Mormon missionaries, whose advent here a few weeks ago was duly chronicled in these columns, are laboring hard and earnestly on Long Island to spread, as they term it, "the only true Gospel," and to gather into the fold of the Latter Day Saints as many as will hear and believe their doctrines. For some weeks past their most able speakers have been traveling over the Island, preaching when and where they could with but little success until receiving some encouragement in the neighborhood of Hempstead, they finally determined to make it the centre of a grand missionary effort, and three days ago General BURTON, who is Commander-in-Chief of the Mormon Militia and a Bishop of the Church, established his headquarters at Baldwinsville, near Rockville Centre, organized a conference or meeting for the discussion and exposition of Mormon doctrines and for the service of prayer. Assisted by a chosen number of priests and elders, Bishop BURTON has held protracted meetings at this place since Friday morning until last night, and it is said with a degree of success. His avowed object is to form a new branch of the Church, which he hopes in time will spread itself all over Long Island, so that we may safely infer that an eastern Utah is clearly aimed at. As reported previously, there has been a small community of Mormons in Williamsburg, but so unimportant in a missionary point of view, that BRIGHAM YOUNG, feeling the necessity of having a powerful branch in the Eastern States, sent out a large body of his shrewdest elders, ostensibly to arouse the drooping courage of the scattered members of his flock, but in reality to settle on Long Island, where he had already many subjects and friends, and build there a powerful congregation equal in strength, he hopes, to that of the West. We are assured that this Hempstead demonstration, vigorous though it be, is only the commencement of a still greater effort. Every town and village on the island, it is said, will be visited by missionaries, and if possible the nucleus of a Mormon congregation will be planted at each point. For this purpose nearly all of the missionary force, numbering seventy-five priests and elders, with many more to come, have been assigned to districts, of which they are expected to give satisfactory accounts.

The services at No. 145 Grand-street, Williamsburg, yesterday, were not so largely attended as they have been hitherto. In the afternoon, Elder THOS. JACKSON, of Utah, preached on the "Revelation of Mormonism to Jos. Smith," and in the evening delivered a discourse on the "Antiquity of the Gospel."

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 22—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92¾ for money, and 92¾@92⅞ for account. American Securities quiet and steady; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 87¾; 1865, old, 86¾; 1867, 86¾; Ten-forties, 85. Stocks steady; Erie Railway Shares, 18¼; Illinois Centrals, 104; Atlantic and Great Western, 36.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—The Bourse opened quiet. Rentes 73f. 57c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 22—11 A. M.—COTTON—The Market opened steady; Middling Uplands, 11⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅜d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Linseed Cakes, £10 ₱ ton. Tallow, 46s. 3d.@46s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, Jan. 22.—Petroleum opened heavy at 60¼f. for Standard White.

LONDON, Jan. 22—1:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¾ for money and 92¾ for account. American Securities closed quiet; United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 87¾; 1865, old, 86¾; 1867, 86¾; Ten-forties, 85. Stocks steady; Erie Railway Shares, 18¼; Illinois Centrals, 104; Atlantic and Great Western, 36.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 22—1:30 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed steady; Middling Uplands, 11⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅜d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is firmer.

PROVISIONS—Lard, 70s. ₱ cwt.

NAVAL STORES—The market is firmer.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Common Resin declining.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 22.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened firm at 91⅛@92.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—The Bourse closed firm; Rentes, 73 francs 80 centimes.

HAVRE, Jan. 22.—Cotton opened quiet for both on the spot and afloat.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 22.—United States Five-twenty Bonds closed firm and unchanged last night.

HAVRE, Jan. 22.—Cotton closed quiet last night, both on spot and afloat.

BREMEN, Jan. 22.—Petroleum closed quiet last night at 7 thalers 6 groats.

HAMBURG, Jan. 22.—Petroleum closed heavy last night at 15 marcbancos 12 schillings.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 22—Evening.—United States Five-twenty Bonds closed quiet at 91⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 22—Evening.—Bacon closed at 58s. 6d. ₱ cwt., for New.

LONDON, Jan. 22—Evening.—Tallow, 46s. ₱ cwt. for P. Y. C.

HAVANA, Jan. 23.—The following was the state of the market at the closing yesterday: For SUGAR there was a little speculative inquiry, but quotations were unchanged; buyers demand a reduction; the business was small, on account of the dispute about tares; stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 153,000 boxes and 15,000 hhds.; exports during the week from Havana and Matanzas—To foreign countries, 11,000 boxes and 2,000 hhds.; to the United States, 4,800 boxes. MOLASSES weaker. LARD declining; tierces, 19½c.; tins, 21¼c. FLOUR steady. BUTTER flat. TALLOW firm. BACON dull at 19½c. PETROLEUM declining; barrels, 3¾ reals; tins, 5 reals. POTATOES flat at $3 37½. HAMS—The market was supplied; Salt, 23c.; Sugar-cured, 26½c. SHOOKS—The market was supplied with box at 8 reals; Hogshead Shooks in demand at $3 25. HOOPS, 14 feet long, shaved, firm at $55 ₱ 1,000. FREIGHTS advancing; hhds. of Sugar to the United States, $5 50@$5 25; hhds. of Molasses to the United States, $4@$5 50; freights to Falmouth and orders, 47s.@52s. ₱ ton.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22—6 P. M.—EXCHANGE, 1-10 ₱ cent. off, buying; 1-10 ₱ cent. premium, selling. FLOUR steady and firm; Spring Extras, $3 75@$5. WHEAT active and excited, with higher rates; No. 1 at 89c.; No. 2 at 82½c.@83c.; in the afternoon fairly active but irregular, with sales at 82½c. for No. 2. CORN dull; No. 2 at 73c., in the afternoon; No. 2 nominally at 73c. OATS dull at 40½c. for No. 2. RYE firmer but inactive at 74c. for No. 2. BARLEY dull and nominally unchanged. HIGHWINES quiet but firmer at 95c. PROVISIONS active. Mess PORK in better request at $27@$27 25, cash; $27 25, seller for February; $27 25, seller for March. LARD steady and firmer at 16c., cash, and seller for February. MEATS firmer; Rough Sides, 13c.; Short Ribs, 13¾c.; Green Shoulders, 9¾c.; Dry-salted do., 10¼c.; Cumberland Middles, 13¾c.; Short Rib do., 14¼c.; Sweet-pickled HAMS, 14½c.@15c. Dressed HOGS steady and in fair demand at $10 25@$10 75, dividing at 200 lbs. Live HOGS active and lower at $8 87½@$9 25 for Light, $9 35@$9 70 for Fair to Medium, $9 75@$9 95 for Good to extra. CATTLE higher on butcher stock, at $4 25@$5 for Common to Fair Cows, $5 30@$7 15 for Good to Choice Steers. RECEIPTS—3,800 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats, 1,200 bushels Rye, 8,000 bushels Barley, 14,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,500 bbls. Flour, 7,500 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 2,600 bushels Rye, 1,600 bushels Barley, 3,200 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 22.—TOBACCO steady and unchanged. COTTON steady at 24½c.@24¾c. FLOUR steady; Superfine, $4@$1 25; Extra, $4 50@$4 85; Double Extra, $5@$5 25; Treble Extra, to Fancy Family, $5 50@$7 50. WHEAT firm; No. 2 Spring, 90c.; No. 2 Red Fall, $1@$1 05; No. 1 Red Fall, $1 10; Choice to Fancy, $1 17½@$1 18; Choice White, $1 28@$1 30. CORN dull at 70c. for Yellow, in bulk; 74c.@75c. for White Mixed, sacked; 75c.@76c. for Yellow; 77c. for White. OATS dull at 55c.@56½c., sacked. BARLEY more active at $1 05@$1 16 for Prime to Choice Minnesota Spring. RYE—Nothing doing. WHISKY active at 93c.@94c. PORK firmer at $27 25@$27 50 for Heavy. Dry-salted MEATS—Jobbing trade at 11c. for Shoulders; 14¼c.@14½c. for Clear Rib; 15c. for Clear Sides. BACON quiet; Clear Sides, 16½c.; Shoulders and Clear Ribs nominal. LARD quiet; Choice Tierce, 16c.; Keg, 16½c.@16¾c. CATTLE firm at $6@$6 50 for Choice; $4@$5 50 for Fair to Prime. Live HOGS quiet at $8 50@$9 25. RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,800 bbls.; Wheat, 4,500 bushels; Corn, 6,500 bushels; Oats, 9,500 bushels.

BUFFALO, Jan. 22.—FLOUR—Sales in dray lots for city trade only. WHEAT dull; sales 1,000 bushels Port Washington Club at $1 05, and 1,000 bushels Red Winter at $1 15. CORN—Sales a few cars at 77c.@78c. for New Ohio, on the track. OATS nominal at 50c. in store. RYE neglected. BARLEY easier; sales four cars Four-rowed Canada at 90c. on the track, bagged, three cars do. at 91c. in store, two cars Two-rowed State at 85c. on the track. Mess PORK easy at $28. LARD quiet at 17c.@17½c. HIGHWINES retailing at $1. BEEVES—Receipts of the week, 4,930 head; market closes quiet and easy, and not quotably changed. HOGS—Receipts, 8,800; market steady and unchanged. SHEEP—Receipts, 7,400; market closes dull and heavy; Canadian nominally 18c. lower; Western sell at $5 50@$5 25 ₱ cwt. for Common to Extra.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 22.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT firm at $1 10@$1 12. CORN quiet and steady at 76c.@78c. OATS unchanged. RYE dull at 88c.@90c. BARLEY unchanged. COTTON dull at 24¼c.@24½c. TOBACCO unchanged. WHISKY firm and in good demand; sales 500 bbls. at 95c. Live HOGS steady at $9@$9 75; receipts, 1,500 head. Green MEATS steady at 10c. for Shoulders; 12¾c.@12½c. for Sides; 14¼c.@14½c. for Hams. Mess PORK quiet at $27@$27 25. Bulk MEATS quiet at 11c.@11½c. for Shoulders; 14¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 14½c. for Clear Sides, loose; ½c. higher packed. BACON—Shoulders dull at 13c.; Sides in good demand at 15½c. for Clear Rib; 16½c. for Clear. Sugar-cured HAMS, 19c.@19½c. LARD in good demand; sales 900 tierces at 15½c. for prime Steam; 16¼c. for Kettle; holders generally ask a shade higher. EXCHANGE steady at par, buying.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 22.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 25c. FLOUR dull and unchanged; Howard-street Superfine, $4 75@$5; do. Extra, $5 25@$5; do. Family, $6 25@$7; City Mills Superfine, $5@$5 75; do. Extra, $6 50@$6 50; do. Family, $7@$9 75; Western Superfine, $4 75@$5; do. Extra, $5 25@$6; do. Family, $6 25 [illegible] Yellow, 90c.@92c. OATS dull at [illegible]. PROVISIONS stronger. Mess PORK, $29@$[illegible]. BACON—[illegible] Sides, 16½c.; Clear Sides, 17c.; Shoulders, [illegible]. HAMS, 19c.@20c. LARD, 17c.@17½c. WHISKY firm, [illegible]; sales at $1.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 22.—COTTON active and firm; Middling, 24½c.@24¾c.; Sales, 9,150 bales; Receipts, 2,686 bales; Exports, 4,665 bales to Liverpool, 1,761 bales to Barcelona, 1,207 bales coastwise. FLOUR scarce and firm; Superfine, $5 37½; Extra, $5 [illegible]; Double Extra, $6 12½. CORN scarce at $1 10. OATS, 70c. HAY, $34. Mess PORK, $30. SUGAR firmer; Prime, 12½c.@12¾c. MOLASSES—Prime, 68c.@[illegible]. WHISKY, 97½c.@$1 05. COFFEE—Fair, 15c.@15½c.; Prime, 16½c.@17½c. BACON nominally unchanged. Gold, 121¼. Sterling EXCHANGE, 131¼. New-York Sight EXCHANGE, ⅛ per cent. discount.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22.—COTTON unchanged. FLOUR inactive; Superfine, $4 25@$4 37½; Extras, $4 50@$4 75; Northwestern and Pennsylvania Extra Family, $5@$5 75; Indiana and Ohio do., $5 25@$6 25; Fancy, $6@$7 50. WHEAT steady; Pennsylvania Red, $1 20@$1 22. RYE unchanged. CORN in limited demand; New Yellow, 84c.@88c. OATS dull at 54c.@55c. COFFEE, none in first hands. SUGAR dull at 10½c.@10¾c. for fair and good Refining Cuba; 10¾c.@11¼c. for grocery grades. MOLLASSES inactive. PROVISIONS very dull but prices unchanged. WHISKY nominal; Iron Bound, $1 02.

OSWEGO, Jan. 22—5 P. M.—FLOUR in moderate demand; sales 1,200 bbls. at $5 75 for No. 1 Spring; $6@$6 25 for Amber Winter; $6 75 for White; $7@$7 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and no sales. CORN steady at $1 08. BARLEY is held at $1 06 for Prime Upper Lake Canada. RYE and PEAS quiet. CORNMEAL, $2 25 for bolted; $2 15 for unbolted. ₱ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $19@$20; Shipstuffs, $23@$26; Middlings, $30@$33 ₱ ton, as to quality. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1 06; to New-York, 96c.; to Albany, 78c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.—Market dull. FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT weak at $1 60@$165. LEGAL TENDERS, 83½. During the week Mining Stocks were weak, closing with general decline. The following are the quotations: Alpha, $11; Belcher, $15; Bullion, $10; Chollar, $18; Confidence, $35; Crown Point, $11; Empire Mill, $19; Gould and Curry, $49; Hale & Norcross, $155; Imperial, $30; Kentuck, $108; Occidental, $12; Ophir, $12; Overman, $68; Savage, $39; Sierra Nevada, $7; Yellow Jacket, $42.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 22.—COTTON steady; sales 48 hhds. at 22½c. FLOUR steady at $5. WHEAT quiet; Red, $1 05; White, $1 10. CORN—Shelled, 93c.@95c. OATS, 63c.@65c. RYE, 95c. TOBACCO more active; sales 62 hhds.; Lugs, $5@$8 50; Leaf, $9@$11 50. PROVISIONS firmer. Mess PORK, $28. BACON—Shoulders, 13½c.; Clear Rib, 16c.; Clear Sides, 16½c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 11¾c.; Clear Rib, 15c.; Clear Sides, 15½c. HAMS, 19c.@20c. LARD—Tierce, 17c. WHISKY firm at 95c.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 22.—WHEAT in abundant supply and dull. RYE quiet and dull at 83c.@85c. for State. CORN is entirely neglected, and the supply is moderate. BARLEY still rules dull, and the market strongly favors buyers; sales of 4 car loads of No. 1 Canada West at $1 22. OATS quiet, with a limited speculative inquiry, with moderate receipts; sales of 1 car load at the Susquehanna depot, at 56c., and 328 bags rather inferior at the Central depot, at 55c.

TOLEDO, Jan. 22.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT advancing; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 23; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 20; Amber, $1 07; No. 1 Red, $1 14. CORN advancing; No. 1 Old, 90c.; New, 78c. OATS steady; No. 1, 48c., bid. Dressed HOGS, $10 50@$11 25. RECEIPTS—3,800 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats, 221,000 lbs. Dressed Hogs. SHIPMENTS—6,500 bushels Wheat, 7,500 bushels Corn, 58,000 lbs. Dressed Hogs.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 22.—FLOUR firm; City Double Extra, $5. WHEAT advancing; No. 1, 88c.; No. 2, 83½c. OATS firm; No. 2, 40c. CORN quiet at 60c. for New. RYE nominal. BARLEY nominal. Dressed HOGS steady at $10 50@$11. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 22.—WHEAT firmer; held at $1 11 for No. 1 Red Winter; $1 02 for No. 2 do. CORN—Mixed held at 88c.@89c.; No. 1 at 85c.@86c.; No. 2 New at 83c.@86c. OATS quiet; No. 1 State, 49c. RYE dull and nominal. BARLEY—Nothing doing.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 22.—COTTON firmer at 24¾c.; receipts, 1,860 bales; exports, 791 bales. FLOUR—Superfine, $5. CORN, 85c.@88c. OATS, 65c.@66c. Mess PORK, $28 50. LARD, 16c.@18c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 11¼c.; Sides, 15¼c.

DETROIT, Jan. 22.—WHEAT—White No. 1 firm at $1 09@$1 10; Amber weaker at $1@$1 02. CORN—Old, 95c. OATS—State, 47c. BARLEY, $1 85@$1 90 ₱ cental. Dressed HOGS heavy.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 22.—COTTON quiet and steady; sales, 350 bales Middling at 24¼c. Receipts, 883 bales. Exports—To Great Britain, 2,537 bales; coastwise, 844 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 22.—COTTON—Receipts, 2,422 bales; exports, 3,822 bales; sales, 800 bales Middling at 24¾c. Market active.

MOBILE, Jan. 22.—COTTON in good demand; closed firm; sales, 2,500 bales; Middling at 24c.; receipts, 3,121 bales; exports, 3,025 bales.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 22.—COTTON—Receipts, 1,438 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,404 bales; sales, 170 bales. Market dull. Middling, 24¼c.@24½c.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 22.—COTTON market unchanged; sales, 430 bales; receipts, 242 bales; Middling at 24¼c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22.—Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Sixes, third issue, 107½; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28¼; Reading Railroad, 47¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 55½. Gold, 120¾.

[Advertisement.]

$4,000 worth Diamonds, Jewelry and Silver Plate stolen from the house of H. C. CAPE, East Fifty-seventh-street.

$1,000 reward offered—Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph would have saved the lot.

Look out for imposition and infringement.

E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-street.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Holsatia	Jan. 25	New-York	Hamburg.
City of Boston	Jan. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Nevada	Jan. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Calabria	Jan. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
The Queen	Jan. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Marathon	Jan. 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Denmark	Jan. 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Weser	Jan. 29	New-York	Bremen.
Bellona	Jan. 29	New-York	London.

FOR RIO, SAN DOMINGO AND HAVANA.

Merrimack	Jan. 24	New-York	Rio de Janeiro.
Tybee	Jan. 26	New-York	San Domingo.
Columbia	Jan. 27	New-York	Havana.

Closing of Foreign Mails at the Post Office.

MONDAY.

For Argentine Republic, Brazil and St. Thomas, by the *Merrimack*, at 10 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 22—*In steamship Denmark, from Liverpool.*—Captain Edenborough and lady, Edward C. Attwood, John Scott and family, Rev. T. Hayes and lady, John Whittaker and family, Wm. Watson, Walter Lucas, Wm. Sullivan, Miss Sarah Burke, Mr. R. H. Pugh and lady, and 91 in the steerage.

In steamship General Barnes, from Savannah.—J. H. Murray, Chas. Snow, M. Talland, Geo. Cooke, Jno. Columbus, Jno. Forbes, Jno. Bunwell, J. Crow, Chas. Murray, Mr. McClosky, F. J. Pingree, W. B. Mills, Mr. Redmond, Jno. Coleman, M. Cooper, M. Coyle, Danl. Snow, Wm. Franklin, D. Tallum, R. Johnson, Saml. Stacy, Wm. Henshaw, J. Shields, Wm. Kennedy, J. T. Benedict, Mrs. M. Gleason, M. Wolf, J. F. Flynn, Thos. C. Barclay, O. Edwards, H. Lockwood, L. Lamont, E. Leach, M. Sexton, Mrs. N. Austin, Jno. Major, J. Lacy, Jno. McLaughlin, C. H. Mallon, W. W. Carruth, Geo. Henry, M. Frisbie, Jno. M. Yerks, and 17 in the steerage.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 17 | Sun sets..... 5 08 | Moon rises.12 14

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 1 13 | Gov. Island. 2 02 | Hell Gate.. 3 24

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Jan. 23.

Arrived.

Steamship General Barnes, Mallory, Savannah Jan. 20, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship E. C. Knight, Dents, Washington, D. C., and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Philips & Brown.

Steamship Magnolia, Crowell, Charleston Jan. 20 hs., with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary.

Steamship Regulator, Pennington, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores, &c., to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship South Carolina, Adkins, Charleston, S. C., Jan. 20, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steamer Star of the East, (of Gardiner,) ——, Boston.

Ship Nesutan, (of Boston,) Schibye, Calcutta Sept. 10, with mdse. to Peabody, Willis & Co. Experienced strong N. E. trades with fine weather the greater part of the passage. Passed the Cape of Good Hope Nov. 28, St. Helena Dec. 10, and crossed the equator Dec. 26, in lon. 35.

Bark Gazelle, (of New-Haven,) Black, Demerara Jan. 5, with sugar, &c., to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig George Wheelwright, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Wolfe, Demerara 28 ds., with sugar to Edwin Rowe & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Had fine weather.

Brig Annie Ingram, (of Halifax,) Oxner, Pernambuco 27 ds., with sugar to Napier, Welsford & Co.—vessel to Crandall, Berteaux & Co. Had equally rainy weather almost the entire passage. Crossed the equator Jan. 1, in lon. 37 W.

Brig Mary E. Leighton, Gray, Cardenas 8 ds., with sugar to Brown Bros. & Co.—vessel to Moss & Ward. Had fine weather.

Brig Eclipse, (Br.,) Jacobsen, Salt Cay, T. I., via Nassau Jan. 13, with salt to Jones & Lough.

Schr. D. Sawyer, (of Jonesport, Me.,) Drisko, Mayaguez, P. R., 10 ds., with oranges to S. Michelena—vessel to Simpson & Clapp. Had fine weather. Jan. 18, lat. 33 35, lon. 73 30, saw a vessel capsized, apparently a fore and aft schr., with the letters ——ield on the stern, (probably the schr. Lookout, of Cherryfield, the gaff of which was picked up in about this lat. and lon.)

Schr. J. M. Morales, (of Bucksport,) Newman, Maracaibo, with coffee, &c., to [illegible] & Co.

Schr. Hattie, Coombs, Bucksport, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Pennsylvania, Smith, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Z. Paine, Jones, Eastport, with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. D. Davison, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. Sarah Maria, Long, Portchester.

Schr. Amelia, Davis, Norwalk.

Schr. Little Charley, Reed, Connecticut River.

Schr. David Pearsall, Green, Greenwich.

Schr. M. L. Mable, McCarty, Greenwich.

Schr. Eliza S., Smith, Greenwich.

Schr. Belle, Simpson, Bridgeport.

Schr. Eclipse, Sammis, Huntington.

Schr. Maggie McGee, White, Providence.

WIND—At sunset, light, S. E., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 23.—Arr. steamers Concordia, from New-Orleans; Blackstone, from Baltimore; Wm. Lawrence, from do.; barks Mary Edey, from Foo Chow; Chalmette, from Calcutta; Lincoln, from Leghorn; Frances, from New-Orleans; brigs Ellen Bernard, from Africa; Annie Eldridge, from San Domingo; J. W. Spencer, from Bonaire; Lizzie Billings, from Cardenas; J. H. Lane, from do.; Ella, from do.; Express, from Cienfuegos; Mountain Eagle, from Bucksport for New-York; schrs. Commerce, from Para; Nellie Bowers, from New-Orleans; M. R. Somers, from Mobile; Helene, from Savannah; Conservative, from do.; Mary Louise, from Darien.

The French bark Armorigne, from San Domingo for Falmouth, Eng., put into this port to-day for repairs, having 3 feet of water in the hold, and 3 of the crew sick.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 23.—Arr. steamers Tennessee and Saragossa, New-York; schr. Tennessee, Greenpoint, L. I.

Sld. schrs. S. H. Woodbury, Jacksonville; Kate Walker, Satilla.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Jan. 23.—Arr. bark Clifton, from Rio Janeiro for orders.

Passed in for Baltimore—Barks Amazon, from Rio Janeiro; Vertraane, from Richmond, to load for Bremen.

Sld. bark Campanara, for Rio Janeiro.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan. 23, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Starlight and McIntyre, Hoboken, for Portsmouth.

Arr. and sld. schrs. Commerce, (of Newburyport,) from Para Dec. 28, for Boston; W. W. Phara, from Philadelphia, for Salem.

Sld. schrs. Margaret Ann, (Br.,) for Providence; Willie H. Swett.

8 A. M.—Clear, wind N. W., light.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.—Cld. ship Royal Edward, for Liverpool, with 42,000 sacks wheat; bark Galveston, for Yokohama.

23d.—The Pacific Mail steamship America arrived this morning from Japan. She brings advices from Hong Kong to Dec. 18, and Yokohama to Dec. 31. She experienced stormy monsoons in the China sea.

The Pacific Mail steamship Japan, from San Francisco, arrived at Yokohama on Dec. 13, all well.

Miscellaneous.

Steamer Centipede, from Philadelphia for Portland, while passing through Hell Gate yesterday, (23d,) ran into the schr. Eclipse, knocking in her starboard quarter, causing her to leak badly. Wreck master Brown went to her assistance and put her on the beach at Astoria.

Steamship Denmark, (Br.,) Forbes, Liverpool Jan. 5, which arrived 22d, reports: Experienced strong westerly gales to the Banks, remainder of passage calms. Jan. 21, noon, lat. 41 15, lon. 66 30, passed brigantine Ida, bound southward.

Spoken, &c.

Alma—Norw. brig, Halvorsen, from Newport, Eng., (Dec. 7,) for Stonington, Jan. 21, off Montauk. (By pilot boat F. Perkins, No. 13.)

David Burgess—Brig, from Portland for Savannah, Jan. 13, lat. 28 50, lon. 72 25 W.

Foreign Ports.

At Mayaguez, P. R., Jan. 12, brig George, for New-Haven in 12 ds.

105 MILES COMPLETED.

ONLY 12 MILES

TO FINISH THE WHOLE LINE.

SEVEN PER CENT GOLD,

First Mortgage Bonds,

OF THE

Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company of Illinois.

This road is now VIRTUALLY COMPLETED, as there remained, at latest advices, but twelve miles of track to be laid, and the line will be opened throughout about Feb. 1, as the rails for its completion are now on the ground. Trains are running on the portion completed, and the earnings considerably exceed the anticipations of the Company. Seven-eighths of the bonds have already been taken by investors, and the present active demand will soon absorb the balance.

The road is 117 5-100 miles in length, and is the only East and West line connecting the cities from which it derives its name. No road has ever been built having more numerous valuable connections East and West. At Pekin it connects with Peoria, Burlington and Omaha; at Danville with the Toledo, Wabash and Western; at Indianapolis with the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, and all the main lines East, making a NEW THROUGH DIRECT ROUTE in Illinois and Indiana from New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to Peoria, Burlington, Quincy, Omaha and the Far West. Among the advantages, therefore, claimed for the road is its POSITION, directly on the line of interoceanic travel, and in the track of the great movements of commerce from West to East.

THE LOCAL TRAFFIC must also be very large, as the road passes through one of the richest and most populous sections of Illinois, a State which has become famous for building up several of the most prosperous railroads in this country, through the immense local traffic contributed to them.

SECURITY OF THE BONDS.

The whole amount of bonds which can be sold is less than $18,000 per mile, on a road which has cost about $40,000 per mile; so that the total liability of the Company for interest each year will be only $140,000 in gold, a sum which is really insignificant when the character and location of the road is considered. In addition to the security furnished by a first mortgage upon the entire property of a first-class railroad 117 miles in length, the bonds have lately been further secured by a consolidation of this line with the Indianapolis, Crawfordville and Danville Road, making over two hundred miles under one management, so that the bonds are not only a First Mortgage of less than $18,000 per mile on this 117 5-100 miles, but have been assumed by the Consolidated Company under the name of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad Company.

VALUE AS AN INVESTMENT.

The Bonds pay SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD, coupons being paid semi-annually, April 1 and Oct. 1, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in New-York. The Bonds may also be registered at the holder's option.

THEY ARE FREE OF INCOME TAX.

THEY ARE CONVERTIBLE into stock, and as the stocks of several of the principal lines of Illinois, such as the Rock Island, Illinois Central, Chicago and Alton, Burlington and Quincy, have sold at the Stock Boards from above par to nearly 200 per cent., THIS PRIVILEGE OF CONVERTING THE BONDS INTO STOCK OF THE COMPANY AT PAR, GREATLY INCREASES THEIR VALUE, and should be highly appreciated.

PRICE 95

and accrued interest, in currency. Gold, Coupons, Governments, and all marketable securities received in exchange at the highest market rates, free of commission. We forward bonds by express, free of charge. Pamphlets, containing maps and circulars relating to the Road, furnished on application, by the undersigned, Financial Agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS,

Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York

AIR LINE BONDS

CONNECTICUT INVESTORS

will find the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the NEW-HAVEN, MIDDLETOWN and WILLIMANTIC R. R. Co. *the most desirable form of investment now offered in the market.*

The Bonds *are exempt from every form of State or local taxation, and from the U. S. Income Tax.*

The average saving thus made will amount to *two and one-half per cent.*, which, added to the interest received, makes them equal to a bond paying *nine and one-half per cent.*, and this rate of income *is not affected by a decline in gold.*

The Bonds are issued *only* as the work progresses, and for but *one-half of the actual cash expenditures* on the road. They are secured by a *first mortgage* on *all the property* of the Company, of whatever kind. THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT is made *trustee* for the bondholders, and *every bond* must be issued from the office of, and be countersigned by, the *Comptroller*. They are issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000, are COUPON or REGISTERED, have twenty years to run, and are payable, principal and interest, in New-York. The bonds are offered at par and interest.

HATCH & FOOTE,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

MIDLAND BONDS.

SEVEN PER CENT GOLD,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,

ON THE

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF A

RAILROAD IN NEW-YORK STATE.

THE NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO

MIDLAND RAILROAD

extends from New-York City to the City of Oswego on Lake Ontario, a distance of 400 miles, including branches. The line is completed about 150 miles from Oswego, and regular trains running daily. Rapid progress is making in the balance of the line, and the entire work will be completed at the earliest practicable period.

SAFETY OF THE BONDS.

There is no railroad bond offered upon the New-York market which so clearly combines the elements of PERFECT SECURITY and a HIGH RATE OF INTEREST as this; in proof of which assertion the following simple facts are presented:

1. THE LOCATION OF THE ROAD, stretching from the City of New-York, across the Northern part of New-Jersey and the rich and populous MIDLAND COUNTIES OF NEW-YORK STATE to the nearest port on the great Lakes, is such, that it must command a large through and local traffic from the moment it is opened. The route from New-York to Buffalo will be shortened seventy miles, and to Oswego forty-five miles.

2. THE COST OF BUILDING THE ROAD is about $40,000 per mile, and $20,000 of that amount is necessarily furnished by stock subscription before a dollar is used from the sale of bonds, since the issue of the latter is positively limited to $20,000 PER MILE OF ROAD BUILT AND IN RUNNING ORDER.

OVER $6,000,000 have already been paid in on stock subscriptions.

3. The mortgage bonds on every railroad running out of New-York City are good, and interest is promptly paid on them.

4. THE TOTAL INTEREST LIABILITY of this great through route of railway between the Lakes and the Atlantic coast, 400 miles in length, will thus be only $560,000 per annum after the whole line is completed. On the most moderate calculations the average EARNINGS OF A SINGLE MONTH would far exceed this sum.

THE RATE OF INTEREST.

These bonds pay seven per cent. in gold, free of United States Income tax, and this with gold at 120 is equal to about 8½ PER CENT. A YEAR. No rational person could expect a SAFE INVESTMENT, WITHIN OUR OWN STATE to be offered on more liberal terms than these.

THE BONDS.

The bonds have 25 years to run; are issued in denominations of $1,000; bear Seven Per Cent. Interest in gold, free of Income Tax; are Coupon or Registered, with interest, payable semi-annually in New-York, on the 1st of January and 1st of July.

PRICE: PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Pamphlets, circulars, &c., may be had on application.

GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

HENRY WARD

BEECHER

On the history, freaks, form, features and habits of the

DEVIL

Could not exceed in interest to the majority of his followers and the public generally the following historical incident, and could dwell upon nothing of greater temporal magnitude:

Were it not for the sake of humanity I would most assuredly hold my peace on the subject of rupture, but knowing from sad experience the annoyance, danger and mental anxiety attending it, I feel it my imperative duty to add my testimony in favor of the efficacy of Dr. SHERMAN'S method of cure.

My attention was first called to his success as a specialist in this branch of surgery by reading in *Harper's Weekly* of the cure of Mr. Hodges, and a confirmation of it by Mr. Pomeroy, of the La Crosse *Democrat*, who, from his personal acquaintance with Mr. Hodges, knew his suffering and pronounced his restoration "almost miraculous." I at once became animated, and resolved to profit by Mr. Hodges' experience. I did so, and thanks to him, to the Harpers and Mr. Pomeroy for affirming Dr. Sherman's wonderful cures.

I became ruptured in the army, and though my rupture was small, I was often warned with symptoms of strangulation. Now I rejoice, the trouble is past, for I am cured, radically cured. I aver this, having proved the cure to my entire satisfaction.

What a change! cured since March last, and that, too, after suffering from my rupture for several years. Happy reality, not exceeded by an instant leap from misery to joy unbounded.

Throwing all delicacy aside, when I was assured that I could be restored, I had Dr. Sherman take my photographs, before and after application, and recently, since my cure. These may be seen at his office. Their contrast will enable those interested to realize the facts touching my affliction and restoration.

The appliance worn in my case is dispensed with, and may also be seen at Dr. Sherman's office.

Being Baggage Master on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, I have always taken active and athletic exercise, from which I experienced no inconvenience in the use of Dr. Sherman's curatives; on the contrary, from the first week, I felt capable of moving with all the agility of a sound man.

When I think how many die from inflammation and strangulation brought on by the bad pressure of trusses, that the noble and astute gentleman, Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, died from this cause, I feel a thrill of joy inexpressible at having escaped that dilemma uninjured. Yes, I feel zealous in urging the afflicted to abandon trusses, and employ the remedies, which experience affirms will make them whole.

I. W. AYERS, Camden, N. J.

DR SHERMAN

may be consulted at his office, No. 697 Broadway, where he is prepared to furnish his Appliance and Compound to meet the peculiarities of every form of hernia.

Photographs of bad cases of rupture before and after cure can be seen at Dr. SHERMAN'S office; also, references be had to the parties and others cured after trying torture trusses for periods varying from one to fifty years, and the most positive proofs given to those who have become discouraged of ever being cured that DR. SHERMAN'S method is a guarantee of a radical cure without regard to age, duration of rupture or employment.

Pamphlets illustrated with photograph likeness of bad cases, before and after cure, with other valuable information to

RUPTURED

persons, mailed on receipt of 10 cents.

AMERICAN

Spiral Spring Butt Co.,

NO. 27 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK, AT

PATTERSON BROTHERS,

Importers and Retailers of

BUILDERS' HARDWARE, MECHANIC'S TOOLS AND MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES.

HYATT'S SWISS LINIMENT, A REMedy of matchless power to relieve and summarily cure any ache or pain however severe or acute, is for sale by all druggists, 50 cents a bottle.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

THERE IS A GREAT DIFFERENCE in the probable length of life of persons insured as selected lives. A man noticed on Saturday, had a mother and her parents, who lived to be over 80; father and his parents who lived to be over 90, and whose ten brothers lived to be over 90. One was drowned.

THE AMERICAN POPULAR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

alone recognizes such facts fully and practically for the assured, not only by varying premiums as in fire and marine risks, but by making

FOUR SEPARATE CLASSES

of those sound risks that other companies insure together, by which each person shares only the losses and advantages of those like himself,

DOUBLING THE ADVANTAGES

of insuring, to the "best classes." Something new, yet nothing strange—progress, yet no experiment.

Is not this plan sensible? It alone gives SECURITY as well as EQUITY to ALL.

It is said that there is but one class of persons who cannot see it in this light and express an unfavorable opinion of it. They are the "Silversmiths of Ephesus." The delicate anxiety that some of these manifest in regard to it is only equaled by the bold falsehoods that others invent.

It costs nothing to investigate it!

It costs nothing for blanks to fill!

It costs nothing to be rated or classed!

It costs nothing to learn your advantages!

Send or call for documents at Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway.